WANTED—Two good, steady

WANTED—Two strong boys to

WANTED—Experienced boy to

WANTED—50 men wanted in a

WANTED—Immediately—275

WANTED—Gentlemen, travel-

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks,

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks,

WANTED—One or two experienced. GOSS, PHILLIPS & CO.

WANTED—A good Tinner at

WANTED—A first-class travel-

WANTED—Marble Cutter—At Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A first class travel-

WANTED—An Entry Clerk. Apply at 169 Lake street.

WANTED—Five good Harness-makers, at CHAS. A. KERFOOT'S, 87

WANTED—$200 per month paid

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A nice tidy girl

WANTED—A Good girl to go

WANTED—Two good girls, one

WANTED—A good second girl at 230 North Wells street.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Eight Lots—The

FOR SALE—Blocks 15, 16, 17

FOR SALE—A desirable build-

FOR SALE—Business property

FOR SALE—$8,000 cash will

FOR SALE—A splendid marble

FOR SALE—Cheap, a neat frame

FOR SALE—A genteel Cottage,

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot,

FOR SALE—Good two-story

FOR SALE—Water Lot on the

FOR SALE—On West Monroe

FOR SALE—On South Carpenter

FOR SALE—Good two-story

FOR SALE—A Choice House and

FOR SALE—62 feet on Michigan

FOR SALE—Near the new Chamber of Commerce

FOR SALE—George Smith's Ad-

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information of Mrs.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—A house, handsomely

TO RENT—Without board, a

TO RENT—At Waukegan, a very

TO RENT—Without board, in a

TO RENT—On Leavitt street,

TO RENT—Two unfurnished

TO RENT—That fine store room,

TO RENT—A first class new Cot-

TO RENT—A small house on

TO RENT—Two single furnished

TO RENT—A new House of eight

TO RENT—Basement under 87

TO RENT—Two hundred and

Strayed.

STRAYED—$25 Reward—From

STRAYED—This morning at six

STRAYED—From 195 Larrabee

WANTED—Agents—

WANTED—Agents—

WANTED—Agents—

WANTED—Agents—

WANTED—Agents—$7,000

WANTED—Agents—Someth

WANTED—Agents—$1,500

WANTED—Agents—$150

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good second ha

WANTED—Everybody, old an

WANTED—By a Lady, with

WANTED—I want to buy

WANTED—Three or four unfu

WANTED—A business man, w

WANTED—Salesmen—$2,000

WANTED—Flax Tow—By

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situations—By

WANTED—Situation—In

WANTED—Situation—

WANTED—Situation—By

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—W

WANTED—A Partner in a li

WANTED—Partner—W

WANTED—Partner—To

WANTED—Partner—Whe

WANTED—Partner—A

WANTED—Partner in

WANTED—Partner—With

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A sm

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Store 255 State

TO RENT—Office on second flo

TO RENT—Office No. 17, 84 L

TO RENT—Offices—In buildin

TO RENT—Offices—Two offic

TO RENT—The large basem

TO RENT—Offices—A desirab

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—At a decided ba

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant fron

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishin

BOARDING—Two desirabl

BOARDING—Furnished room

BOARDING—A private family

BOARDING—A few gentlem

BOARDING—A nice front room

BOARDING—A gentleman a

BOARDING—Families and single

BOARDING—Two or three gen

BOARDING—Desirable suite of

BOARDING—On the West Side

BOARDING—Single gentleman

BOARDING—A gentleman and

BOARDING—A handsome suite

BOARDING—A gentleman an

BOARDING—A gentleman

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866. NUMBER 22.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York last evening at [illegible].

The President has signed the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

A very favorable report from Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer of New York city, is given in our despatches.

In our Washington despatch will be found a call for a national convention of the supporters of the President's policy. The call is signed by A. W. Randall, J. R. Doolittle, and others.

A portion of the city council of Cincinnati left that city yesterday morning for a visit to St. Louis and Chicago. They will reach this city on Thursday.

City Auditor Blood, of St. Louis, is said to have absconded, leaving various little obligations to city customers behind him. The city treasury is reported to be safe.

Mr. Banks stated in the House of Representatives, at Washington yesterday, that he had reason to believe that our Government had taken steps to procure the release of the American Fenians held by the English authorities.

Intelligence has been received at the Navy Department that the Miantonomah, with Captain Fox, was spoken about the 7th inst., one hundred miles from St. John's, N. F., with all well on board. Intelligence of her arrival out is expected this week.

The Albany *Argus* says that some sporting men in Ulster County, one a citizen of some previous standing, have been held in $1,000 bonds for the offence of poisoning a race horse of a rival. The noble animal withstood the effects of the drug long enough to win the race and fell dead at the judges' stand.

On the 21st a copy of the proposed amendment to the Constitution was received by Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire, from the State Department, under the, perhaps, reluctant autograph of William H. Seward. It was sent to the House with the customary message, and was referred to a select committee of ten on national affairs.

The President has nominated Provisional Governor Johnson, of Georgia, as minister to Bogota, and it is said he intends to present the names of other prominent Southern men for important positions. The temper of the Senate in regard to persons of this stamp renders their confirmation doubtful.

According to well authenticated despatches this morning, the Mexican Liberals have again obtained an important victory over the Imperialists. The Imperial loss is stated at five hundred in killed and wounded, eight hundred prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, and an entire train of two hundred and fifty wagons, with merchandise valued at over two millions of dollars.

The Trenton *Gazette* finds just reason for astonishment that President Johnson has interposed and pardoned the notorious mail robber, Henry Stansell, late route agent between New York and Washington, even before the case had come to trial. Respectable and wealthy connections are the clue to the affair, but do not save it from strangeness.

A Baltimore court has just decided that no title can be legally acquired in property won in a raffle. This is one of the pleasant features of the gift enterprise business. The plaintiff in the case referred to clearly drew a sewing machine, but the law had no remedy for the winner as against the owner of the raffle. It is all illegal and without the province or protection of law.

A despatch dated Little Rock, Arkansas, June 19th, to a mercantile house in Memphis, says that the Arkansas River is as high as it was in 1857, and still rising. This will occasion great damage in the upper river to plantations, stocks, etc. Nothing had been heard from below, but it is supposed that the damage to crops will be immense. The planting prospects are ruined for this season, as it will be too late, when the flood goes down, to replant. This is sad news, especially as it comes on the heels of so many previous disasters.

The Loomis family, of Oneida County, who have just been "cleaned out" by a mob of indignant and enraged neighbors, have a criminal history which dates far back. Their father came to Oneida County in 1802, and married Miss Rhoda Mallett, a beautiful, refined, and till then respectable girl. After her marriage, however, she rapidly deteriorated morally. The father as long ago as 1810 was arrested for passing counterfeit money—but he bribed a juryman and escaped punishment. Since his death four of his sons—George Washington, Jr., Grove, Plum and Dobio Loomis—have laid claim at least to the reputation bequeathed them. They have formed the nucleus of a gang which has spread terror throughout the State.

R. McElhany, one of the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad Commissioners, replies to the charge against the Governor and the Commissioners letting out the road to General Fremont at the lowest instead of the highest bid, made by Freeman & Co. He says the latter's bid was not made until Fremont's bid had been formally accepted, and after a reopening of the sale the third time. He claims that they were not *bona fide* offers, and charges that through Col. Richards, of Springfield, Missouri, they made a proposition to Fremont to withdraw both bids, and then club together with Fremont and get the road into their own hands for less than half a million dollars. Pretorious, who was so charged with conniving at the fraud, also denounces the [illegible] to that effect as false and malicious.

Gen. O. O. Howard, as the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, is receiving from the various States official reports of the condition of affairs. That of Capt. J. F. Ritter, from Mississippi, says that the freed people are well contented with the management of their affairs. The plantations are divided into small tracts and leased to different colored men, who employ colored laborers to cultivate them. The wages paid range from $9 to $15 per month, board furnished, and from $20 to $25 per month, without. A "Board of Arbitrators," established by the Department Commander, comprising six of the most influential freedmen and largest lease-holders, is always prepared to settle petty difficulties. The freedmen appear to be progressing favorably, are laboring for themselves, and appear to be fully aware of the importance of industry and economy.

By the steamship Moravian, we have two days' later European advices. The Austrian Minister has been recalled from Berlin; the Prussian Minister at Vienna has received his passport. Austrian despatches passing through Prussian territory have been intercepted. The Prussian army is said to number upwards of seven hundred thousand men, and is stationed on the Silesian frontier. The first hostile movement of Italy, it is reported, will be to throw ninety thousand men across the river Po, and three hundred thousand into Venetia. The position of the Austrian army of the north, is given in detail. Kossuth has issued an address to the Hungarians, counseling them to wait patiently the course of events. It is rumored that Maximilian has requested Napoleon to furnish more money, stating that unless he obtains such assistance he will be obliged to leave Mexico. The rumor further says that Napoleon refused to grant the request, and has instructed Marshal Bazaine to attend to affairs in case of Maximilian's abdication. Interesting English Parliamentary, financial and general news is given. Five-twenties closed in London on the 13th at [illegible].

Accounts from the Lake Erie region of Michigan and Ohio continue to bear witness to the frightful havoc among the sheep flock by the cold rain storm of the 18th and 19th. The Detroit *Tribune* says it is a very severe blow to the wool growing interest of the State. It was only by speedy blanketing and housing that any portion of some of the flocks exposed were saved. It is estimated that 20,000 sheep were lost within fifteen miles of Sandusky, and that from ten to fifteen thousand sheep perished on Sunday night and Monday in the neighborhood of Medina, where the first estimate that $10,000 worth of sheep were killed falls short of the real value by one-half. There were also large losses in Erie, Huron and Ottawa counties, although none of these counties are so largely engaged in sheep raising as Medina. In counties on the "reserve" it is said the aggregate losses amount to many thousands—large numbers in every flock being killed by the storm. The storm having occurred in the midst of shearing time, just after many of the sheep had been shorn of their fleeces, and when they were in no condition to endure exposure to the severe cold and merciless peltings of the tempest, such as were not properly sheltered, perished by hundreds and thousands, proving that though there is beauty, there is no truth in Sterne's declaring that "the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb."

The frequent loss of goods from the cars of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway, and from the cars of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, having for some time mystified the managers of these roads, they secured the services of Messrs. Pink & Co., detectives of Chicago, to ferret out the affair. Robert Kinney, of the Chicago detective force, succeeded in finding a large quantity of the stolen goods at Pekin, Ill., and traced the thieves from Pekin to Hamilton, Ohio, where he found the headquarters of a regularly organized band of thieves. Mr. Kinney communicated with Chief of Police Ruffin, of Cincinnati, who despatched detectives Cravis and Bayless to Hamilton, to arrest the party, six in number, which they did, bringing them to Cincinnati. They have been brought before Mayor Harris, at the Cincinnati Police Court, who held them each to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer to the charge of grand larceny.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Wilkesbarre, have rendered a decision in the case of Huber vs. Reckes, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County (the deserter voting case). The decision does not argue the constitutionality of the law of Congress, but is chiefly confined to the point at issue, to wit, the right of a judge of election to reject a man's vote, when the word "deserter" is written opposite his name on the list of voters. Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong and Thompson decided that the judge of elections could not refuse a man's vote until he had been tried and convicted of desertion; while Justices Read and Agnew, on the contrary held that the judges of elections were the proper persons to decide the question.

In the Senate, 25th, Mr. Wilson reported an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, granting three months' pay to officers on final discharge. Mr. Poland offered a resolution of inquiry as to whether a tract of land of about 330 feet, adjoining, or very near Washington, can be obtained at a reasonable price, for a public park and a Presidential Mansion. A petition was presented from the men of the First Michigan Cavalry, who state that they were mustered out in Utah, and had to return home at their own expense, and ask to be reimbursed. The bill to allow the claims of loyal persons in the late rebel States for $500 and less, for stores furnished to the army, to be settled by the Quartermaster's Department, without going to the Court of Claims, was taken up, discussed, and passed over, the morning hour having arrived to take up the Tax Bill, and after passing several amendments, and rejecting others, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Donnelly reported a bill granting lands in aid of railroads in Minnesota, which was passed. Mr. Schenck introduced a joint resolution concerning bounties to colored soldiers. Mr. Wentworth made a motion that the lobby should be excluded from the floor of the House. Mr. Morrill reported a bill amendatory of the Tariff Act. The President's message was received in relation to arrests of Americans in Ireland. [illegible] reported a bill to punish crimes relating to public securities and currency. The Army [illegible] was then taken up. The amendment striking from the bill the proviso that no money should be paid to the Illinois Central Railroad for transportation of troops, was non-concurred in. After asking for a committee of conference on the disagreements, the House adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

Two Days Later by the Moravian.

Cessation of Correspondence Between Austria and Prussia.

Position and Numbers of the Prussian Army.

ANTICIPATED HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION BY ITALY.

Position of the Austrian Army of the North.

Kossuth's Address to the Hungarians.

Reported Correspondence Between Maxmilian and Napoleon.

English Parliamentary, Financial and General News.

THE TURKISH-ROUMANIAN WAR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Call for a National "Policy" Convention.

American Fenians Released by the British Government.

Revenue for the Fiscal Year Estimated at $540,000,000.

Yesterday's Congressional Proceedings.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

Another Decisive Liberal Victory.

Capture of a Valuable Train Belonging to the Imperialists.

Great Slaughter of the Austrian Troops.

FROM EUROPE.

Two Days Later by the Moravian—Cessation of Correspondence Between Prussia and Austria—Austrian Despatches Intercepted—The Prussian Army on the Silesian Frontier—The First Hostile Movement of Italy—Position of the Austrian Army—Kossuth's Address to the Hungarians—The French Emperor to Maximilian—English Parliamentary, Financial and General News.

FARTHER POINT, June 25.—The Moravian, which left Liverpool at 2:30 p. m. June 14th, via Londonderry, 15th, passed this point at noon to-day.

The Austrian Government, in sending the Prussian Ambassador his passport, informed him it took the step because it looked as if the withdrawal of the Austrians from Holstein was taking place under compulsion from Prussia.

The Prussian Government in giving Count Karolyi the passport which he demands, accompanied them with a letter acknowledging the courteous manner with which he fulfilled his diplomatic functions as Austrian Ambassador at Berlin.

Austria is said to have confided her interests at Berlin and Florence to the Dutch Ministers at those Courts. The Ministers of France and Bavaria are said to have declined to look after Prussian interests at Vienna.

An Austrian courier, proceeding from Vienna to General Goblenz, was stopped in Prussian territory and his despatches taken from him.

It was stated that a body of Austrian troops is about to concentrate near Frankfort-on-the-Main. Gen. Goblenz and the Duke of Augustenburg had proceeded thither.

The Prussian army, which was in position on the Silesian frontier, was throwing up defences on all the roads which debouch from Bavaria.

General Manteuffel has ordered every public functionary and official in Holstein to solemnly engage to submit, unconditionally, to all orders of the King of Prussia, and those acting in his behalf.

The *Daily News* correspondent says that the first hostile movement of Italy will be to throw 90,000 men in one body across the Po, following this up by pouring 300,000 into Venetia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* describes the positions of the Austrian army of the North: The centre between Olmutz and Prague, the left wing extends from Prague to the north-western frontier of Bohemia, and the right wing from Olmutz to Cracow, where there is a strongly entrenched camp.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is believed the four Queens and Empresses who are in Germany using their best efforts to reestablish between the sovereigns that peace which their people so earnestly desire, have done more than has been generally supposed. Russia was also employing all her diplomacy with the secondary German Princes. The writer says there are still people in Paris who believe that war may yet be avoided.

The question of the mobilization of the Federal army, proposed by Austria, was still pending in the Frankfort Diet. Prussia opposed it as entirely opposed to Federal law, and called on the German States favorable to Prussia to vote against it, and would regard every supporter of the motion as her adversary.

The cholera had broken out in the neighborhood of Berlin.

The Swiss Federal Council had issued a decree calling out the First Reserves of the Swiss army, for the defence of the Alps on the side of Italy.

Kossuth had issued an address to the Hungarians dated at Turin, recommending them to wait for the course of events, and remain as they are or enroll themselves in the Hungarian legion, and if matters progress in such a manner as to offer a field for action due notice will be given.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Proceedings in Parliament on the 13th were unimportant.

In the extraordinary trial in which a Mrs. Ryves sought to establish herself as a Princess of the Royal family, her mother having been married to the Duke of Cumberland, the jury found a verdict against the claimant. The *Times* treats the case as an imposture.

The bank rate remains at 10 per cent.

The Thomas Hall Iron Company has suspended payment.

RUSSIA.—On the 20th of May, the Prince of Bokhara, with 40,000 troops and 21 guns, engaged a Russian force, and suffered a decisive defeat, losing nineteen cannon and being completely routed. The Russian loss was insignificant.

[Latest by Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LONDON, June 15—Evening.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £[illegible].

No formal declaration of war has yet been made, but the Emperor of Austria, in a speech to the Vienna corporation yesterday, said that having done everything else, he was compelled to resort to the sword.

The German Diet by a vote of nine to six resolved to mobilize the *Federal* army. The Prussian member protested from the decision of the Diet. The Austrian representative insisted on the indissolubility of the confederation, and the Diet voted its adherence to the Austrian declaration.

La France denies the rumor of the intended abdication of the Mexican throne by Maximilian.

The latest London journals think Austria will now consider herself justified in striking a blow, and will immediately order General Benedek to commence the campaign. Prior to the above proceedings, Austria on the 9th replied to Bismarck's despatch of June 4th denying his statements, charging Prussia with violating engagements, throwing all responsibility on Prussia, and asserting that Austria has now nothing to do but take steps to defend her honor and save her rights from being treated with contempt.

Before quitting Altona, Goblenz issued a proclamation protesting against the proceedings of Prussia.

The total Prussian force is computed at [illegible] men, of whom [illegible] are in the field.

Efforts will be continued by the Middle States in favor of a German Parliament.

In the British House of Commons the Continental crisis was also debated.

Mr. Gladstone said England had unofficially recommended the cession of Venetia, and he expressed his opinion that in the German quarrel the sympathy of England was with Austria, and in the Italian question it is with Italy.

It was reported that the Emperor Maximilian had demanded an advance of money from France, otherwise he must lay down the crown and quit Mexico. France refused the demand, and ordered Marshal Bazaine, should Maximilian leave, to take steps to ascertain the wishes of the people.

Affairs in England progressed favorably. Discount continued at ten per cent.

Arrangements had been almost perfected for reopening the consolidated bank.

ADDITIONAL BY THE GERMANIA.

Austrian Subjects in Prussia—Enthusiastic Reception of Garibaldi—The Turkish Invasion of Roumania—Holstein Entirely in the Hands of the Prussians—Proceedings of the Federal Diet, &c.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A Berlin despatch of the 12th, says the Austrian Embassador has been recalled, and the interests of Austrian subjects in Prussia will be confided to the care of the Dutch Minister.

Garibaldi arrived at Como on the 12th, and was enthusiastically received by the authorities, the people, the army and the volunteers.

The Russian Government has ordered the Warsaw and Cracow Railway to be [illegible] for the conveyance of 100,000 troops.

Omar Pasha is to command the Turkish troops to occupy the Principalities, [illegible] by the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Roumanian army will be raised to [illegible] to repel the Turkish invasion of the Principalities.

The Austrian Government, [illegible] to interfere with the occupation of [illegible] Prussians, [illegible] army. On the 11th, the Prussians dispersed the estates of Holstein, which had met at Itzehoe, and established a new common government for Schleswig and Holstein, and proposed to convoke the common estates of the two duchies. On the 12th, the whole of Holstein was in the hands of the Prussians.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet, June 11th, Austria moved for the mobilization for the whole of the Federal army, with the exception of the Prussian contingent. This motion was not announced before.

[illegible] the Prussian representative has declared in a note to the minor States that she would regard the confederacy as dissolved, if the Austrian motion should prevail. Prussia has also published her plan of reform, the chief feature of which is the exclusion of Austria from the reconstructed Germany. Austria on the other hand now proposes the convocation of a national parliament and the establishment of a directory to consist of three members.

A minister of Hesse Darmstadt had stated to the legislature that the federal diet would soon recognize the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Holstein.

Latest Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The following are the latest commercial advices brought by the Germania:

LIVERPOOL, June 12, evening.—The sales of cotton for two days were 16,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firm at unchanged prices; middling is quoted at 13¼d.

Manchester market steady. Flour firm. Wheat steady. Corn steady at [illegible] for mixed. Beef and pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and nominal. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 12, evening.—Consols closed at [illegible] for money.

The market for American stocks is nominal. United States 5-20s, 64¾@65¼; Illinois Central, 75@76; Erie, 40@41.

(Later by the Moravian.)

LIVERPOOL, June 13.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady. Coffee inactive.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 14.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm with an advancing tendency.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady. Rice steady.

TALLOW—Steady.

[Very latest Commercial, via Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, June 15, p. m.

COTTON—Sales of the week [illegible] bales, including [illegible] sales to speculators, and [illegible] bales to exporters. The market has ruled firmer, with an advance of [illegible] for Americans, and slightly lower for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are: Orleans [illegible]; middling, [illegible].

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 15th, reports a fair amount of business during the week in American securities, and prices on the whole well maintained. 5-20s at one time touched 66, but closed at [illegible]; Illinois was without alteration at [illegible]; but Erie, on lower prices from New York, declined to [illegible]. The settlement has developed a scarcity of 5-20's and Eries. English funds are lower under the war news.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.

COTTON—Sales of cotton for four days 30,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm at unchanged prices. Middling uplands are quoted at [illegible]. The Manchester market is steady for goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally firm. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour firm, and holders demand an advance. Wheat steady at [illegible] for winter red. Corn steady, at [illegible] for mixed.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally quiet and steady. Various circulars report beef quiet and steady; bacon steady; lard quiet and nominal; tallow quiet and steady.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.

AMENDED CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Hooper's bill amendatory of the National Currency Act, which apportions $30,000,000 of National Bank circulation to the South, will probably be reported to the House to-morrow. An amendment to the bill will be offered increasing the sum to $100,000,000, but it is doubtful whether it will be even considered, as the temper of the House is decidedly adverse to any further increase than that proposed by Mr. Hooper. A committee from the New York banks will be here to-morrow to make suggestions in reference to the bill.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the law does not require Clubs to take a license for selling liquors, as the Club is not a place where casual visitors are supplied with liquors. Johnson Clubs are not understood to be included.

REFUSED.

The Treasury Department having been applied to by the proprietors of the steamship England for relief from payment of the fine of ten dollars for each passenger who died of cholera during the late voyage, is preparing instructions to collectors on this subject. The Secretary, in his answer to the Company, refuses to remit the fine, viewing deaths from cholera as from natural causes, within the view of the law.

A SOUTHERN JOURNAL'S OPINION.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says: "We are now fully satisfied that there is a deeply laid plan in Virginia, extending throughout the South, to keep alive for future use the hopes, purposes and organization of the late disunion conspiracy. One measure of these disunionists is to hold control of the lands of the South; another measure is to retard settlement by Northern men, through a system of terrorism. An important part of the plan consists in a deliberately organized system of military immigration from Europe. These are the foundation measures of the new sectional disunion conspiracy. Sectional politics, negro serfdom, commemoration of disunion battles, Generals and heroes, the annual floral decoration of soldiers' graves, added to the incendiary teachings of the press and the pulpit, are expected in time to do their work of co-operation."

NEW YORK NAVAL OFFICER.

It is understood Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is an applicant for the position of naval officer at New York, and that he is likely to get it.

DESERTERS.

Eighteen men have been reported to the Fourth Auditor as deserters from the frigate Susquehanna, at Rio Janeiro. *Since desertion works forfeiture* of pay, the several thousand dollars coming to these men will go to the soldiers' and sailors' orphans' fund.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Mexican Minister to-day received the following despatch from the Mexican Consul at New Orleans: "I have official information that on the 16th inst. Gen. M. Escobedo captured, near Comargo, a train of the enemy, consisting of two hundred and fifty wagons, of twelve mules each, loaded with merchandise worth over $1,000,000. Gen. Escobedo also captured eleven pieces of artillery with ammunition, and over eight hundred prisoners. He considers the victory as the end of the war on the Rio Grande."

FOREST TREES.

The Congressional movement for promoting the growth of forests on public lands, seems to have attained practical shape. The bill introduced by Representative Donnelly has been changed by its author after consultation with Judge Edmunds, of the General Land Office, so that it fully conforms to the usages of that office, and amply protects the Government from imposition. Under this bill Ottawa Indian University in Kansas, has 200,000 acres of public land by paying for the same in plants, cuttings, and seeds, to be distributed through the West as Congress shall hereafter enact. No title is given until 100 miles of hedge and 10,000 acres of forest are grown by the University. Various sorts of native and exotic trees and plants are to be tried, and annual reports are to be made of the methods and results of the experiments.

TRAIN.

The inevitable George Francis Train is here lobbying in the interest of the usurper Maximilian. He appears to be flush of funds, which he of course uses judiciously, and is perfectly lavish in promises, which he has scattered around so promiscuously as to lead those who are posted to inquire who his endorsers are.

PRIZE MONEY.

From the capture of the rebel steamer Magnet by the United States steamer Montgomery, amounting to nearly $60,000, will be ready for distribution by the Fourth Auditor about the 1st of August.

CONSISTENT.

The Postmaster at Beaufort, N. C., who is a loyal man, belonging to Wisconsin, has been removed, and a rebel doctor appointed in his stead.

EX-SECRETARY USHER.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior, John P. Usher, who is now here on a visit, declares himself opposed to "my policy," and in favor of Congress. For some time past it was supposed that Mr. Usher's sympathies were with the President.

A "POLICY" NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Randall Bread-and-Butter Club, the laughing stock of Washington politicians, and the weakest of all political humbugs, has to-day issued a lengthy and high-sounding call for a National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August. Like all latter-day political schemes, it is put forth by Copperheads and Conservatives. Cowan, Doolittle and Randall are the chief managers.

RELEASE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President's communication in reference to American citizens arrested in Ireland states that our Minister in London, and Consuls, have applied for their release, and all but two have been set at liberty. These, it is thought, will be.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL JOHNSON CONVENTION.

The following call has been issued:

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each, will be held at the city of Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States. Delegates are asked to agree:

First. The Union is perpetual and indissoluble.

Second. Equality of States and the right to representation are solemnly guaranteed.

Third. No right of secession or exclusion.

Fourth. Slavery is abolished forever.

Fifth. Each State has to prescribe qualifications for its own electors.

Sixth. Maintenance of the right of each State to manage its domestic affairs inviolate.

It concludes with an appeal to every patriot to frown upon the action of Congress, which can only rekindle animosities, and to encourage peaceful and conciliatory measures, but no delegate will take a seat in this convention who does not accept the national situation, and cordially endorse the principles set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States.

(Signed) A. W. RANDALL, Prest.
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
O. H. BROWNING,
EDGAR COWAN,
CHARLES KNAPP,
SAM'L FOWLER.

FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In the House, to-day, Gen. Banks stated that he had reason to believe that steps have been taken by our Government to ask Great Britain to release the Fenian prisoners.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

The jury in the libel case of [illegible] vs. [illegible], the latter getting the former discharged from the War Department by charging him with disloyalty, returned a verdict of $3,000 damages.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

The Express Company started at the South since the war, has had a meeting of its Board of Directors, to take into consideration steps to raise money to keep up the Company. It seems that nearly [illegible] per cent of the stockholders have quit paying on the frequent assessments, and though [illegible] who do pay up, and the thirty per cent who have complied with the call, will become the owners of all the assets.

APPOINTMENTS.

The nomination of Provisional Governor Johnson, of Georgia, as Minister to Bogota, will, it is said, be followed this week by that of two other Provisional Governors to important positions. It is not probable that they will be confirmed by the Senate, as Holden cannot take the test oath, and it is doubtful about Johnson.

The nominations of a very large number of Collectors, Assessors, Postmasters and others have not yet been sent to the Senate by the President. It is not improbable that many of them will fail of confirmation, owing to the little time allowed by the Senate to investigate their character.

REVENUE.

The aggregate receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year promises to reach, without doubt, the round sum of $310,000,000, and of revenue from all sources $540,000,000.

NEW YORK COURT HOUSE.

Supervisor Henry Smith, of New York, is here. It is reported that he is here to make a tender of the new Court House to the Government for a post office. If accepted, the Supervisor, of course, will immediately proceed with the construction of another costly and elegant building.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON reported an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, to make provision granting three months' pay to officers on final discharge, so as to benefit officers in service March 3d, 1865, or who were honorably mustered out after that date.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire whether a tract of land of about 330 acres, adjoining or very near Washington, can be obtained at a reasonable price for a public park and a Presidential mansion. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition from the men of the First Michigan Cavalry, who state that they were mustered out of service in Utah, and had to return home at their own expense. They ask to be reimbursed for the cost of their transportation. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POLAND called up the bill, pending for some time, to allow the claims of loyal persons in the late rebel States for $500 and less, for stores furnished to the army, to be settled by the Quartermaster's Department, without being taken to the Court of Claims. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Hendricks, to provide for stores taken by others than officers having authority to take them.

Mr. HENDRICKS, after discussion, withdrew his amendment, remarking that he would offer another of like purport at the next session of Congress.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend the bill so as to make the Secretary of War, and not the Quartermaster or Commissary General, the person in the claims referred to.

Mr. HOWARD said the bill was very sweeping, and would involve a great outlay. He asked if the Committee on Judiciary had inquired how much money would be taken out of the Treasury under the bill.

Mr. POLAND said the Committee had not made that inquiry. No matter what the amount was, he thought the Government ought to pay it.

Mr. HOWARD hoped the bill would not pass. Seizure of property in the South was one of the necessities of war, and the law of nations compelled rebel communities, as well as rebels, to pocket their losses. It was vain to expect that the loyal people of the United States would bear any part of such losses.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would oppose as strongly as Mr. Howard the payment of rebels, but he would not oppose the payment of loyal men, and only such were proposed to be paid by this bill.

Mr. HOWARD said he was opposed to paying anybody in rebel States, loyal or disloyal.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought a loyal man in the South ought to be paid even more promptly than a loyal man in the North.

Mr. HOWARD said by solemn acts of Congress the eleven States in the South had been declared enemies of the United States. There was no case in history in which a loyal party had paid for stores taken from an enemy.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had never before heard of a statute declaring the people of the South to be public enemies. He had never voted for such a bill. He had voted for a bill declaring certain States to be in insurrection, but not declaring the inhabitants of these States, one and all, to be public enemies.

Mr. WILSON said, that under the pending bill every man in the South would prove his loyalty, and the effect would be to take a great many millions out of the Treasury.

The morning hour having expired, the reading of the Tax Bill was resumed. Several verbal amendments were concurred in.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment that no suit shall be entertained in any court for taxes alleged to have been erroneously assessed or collected, until an appeal shall have been duly made to the Court of Internal Revenue. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, in offering an amendment to strike out the *provision* requiring distillers to keep a true record of and report the number of gallons distilled, &c., stated that the bill showed more distrust of the people and more degradation and more oppression than any bill he had ever seen. It proceeded upon the general idea that the people upon whom it was to act were all known plunderers.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there were no provisions in the bill that were not required to guard against fraud.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment to strike out the first section and insert in lieu thereof an amendment that after the passage of this act there shall be no tax on raw cotton, and delivered a lengthy written argument in support of his proposition.

Mr. SHERMAN replied to Mr. Henderson in a brief speech, maintaining the right and necessity of the proposed cotton tax. The yeas and nays were demanded on Mr. Henderson's amendment:

Yeas—Buckalew, Davis, Foster, Henderson, Hendricks, Norton, Pomeroy, Sprague, Stewart and Willey—10.

Nays—Chandler, Clark, Conness, Creswell, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, (Ind.,) Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Williams, and Wilson—24. So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRESSWELL offered an amendment to change the rate of of compensation of assistant assessors from four to five dollars per day. Rejected, yeas 5, nays 29.

Yeas—Cragin, Cresswell, Howe, Kirkwood, and Ramsey.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to tax shoddy wool, manufactured from old cloth, 5 cents per pound. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment in regard to bank circulation, providing that the act shall not affect banks in liquidation with the act of June 30, 1864. Adopted.

Flax, and manufactures therefrom, was added to the free list.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment that the income tax lists be open for inspection. Agreed to.

The bill was then taken up in the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so that all bank circulation shall pay a tax of ten per centum after August 1st, 1867.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to change the tax on cotton from two to three cents. Disagreed to—yeas 6, nays 29.

HOUSE.

Mr. MORRILL from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of the tariff act; which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. DONNELLY reported a bill granting lands in aid of railroads in Minnesota. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution concerning bounties to colored soldiers, removing certain words which defeated the objects of the bill; also to protect them against claim agents.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the lobby should be excluded from the floor of the House.

The President's message was received, referring to arrests of Americans in Ireland.

Mr. BANKS stated that the report showed that the American citizens arrested in Ireland under the suspension of the *habeas corpus* had been liberated.

Mr. ELDRIDGE stated that he understood that to be the case as to some, but not to all. Referred.

Mr. RICE reported a bill providing for penitentiaries in the Territories. Referred.

Mr. McRUER introduced a bill to grant lands to railroad and telegraph lines from the Central Pacific to California and Oregon.

Mr. WILSON reported a bill to punish crimes relating to public securities and currency.

Mr. VAN HORN reported a bill to construct a bridge over the Missouri River. Referred.

Mr. BIDWELL asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of an overland mail route from San Francisco, via Los Angeles to Memphis.

Mr. ALLISON objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. STEVENS reported back an amendment to the army appropriation bill. The first amendment reducing appropriations for contingencies of the army from $250,000 to $100,000 was concurred in.

The second amendment striking from the bill the proviso that no money should be paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for transportation of troops was non-concurred in.

The amendment giving $146,000 for the erection of fire proof buildings at Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, was non-concurred in.

The fourth amendment appropriating $6,936,450 for the Freedmen's Bureau was concurred in with an amendment adding $15,000 for telegraphing.

The fifth amendment authorizing the Quartermaster to give preference in contracting for supplies to American articles, and on the Pacific coast to articles produced there, was concurred in with an amendment striking out that part which requires the Quartermaster General to accept the lowest bids under advertisements.

The sixth amendment appropriating $45,000 for the purchase of fifty-eight acres of land near Nashville taken by the Government as the site of Fort Morton, was non-concurred in.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House insisted on its disagreements with the Senate and asked for a committee of conference, and then at 2:40 the House adjourned.

MEXICO.

Another Important Liberal Victory—A Valuable Train Belonging to the Imperialists Captured—Great Slaughter of the Austrian Troops—Maximilian's Forces Evacuate Bagdad—Large Shipment of Specie to Satisfy French Claims.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—The *Courier* of this morning has the following special from New Orleans:

"BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, June 18, via New Orleans, June 24.—There was very important intelligence from Mexico this morning. On the 7th instant, General Mejia started a train from Matamoras for Monterey—250 wagons, heavily laden with valuable merchandise. The value of the train was nearly $2,800,000. A guard of at least 1,800 Imperial troops, under command of General Olvera, went with it. On the 16th instant, General Escobedo, at the head of 4,000 Liberal troops, attacked the train between Comargo and Meir. Fighting commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and resulted in a complete victory to the Liberals. The Mexican Imperial troops threw away their arms. The Austrians fought desperately, but were overpowered. The Imperial loss was 300 killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, and the entire train of 250 wagons. The Liberal loss was very slight. Gen. Olvera, Imperialist, is severely wounded through the shoulder, but escaped capture. Gen. Mejia still holds Matamoras with a handful of troops, but will be forced now to evacuate. This victory will give the Liberals possession of Northern Mexico. Cortinas is reported to be between Matamoras and the stragglers of Olvera's army, and will no doubt capture many prisoners. These facts are perfectly reliable, having been gathered from official letters received from Escobedo's headquarters, and are fully corroborated by a gentleman from Matamoras.

"LATER.—One hundred Imperial cavalry have reached Matamoras, and corroborate the above. They say Olvera is badly wounded and will reach the city some time to-day."

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—A Brownsville correspondent says: "In the late attack and capture near Matamoras, the remnants of Imperial lancers and one large Imperial infantry regiment turned to the Liberal side. The Austrians lost all their officers and all their men but two in killed. The guerillas lost only one hundred, all killed. The value of the train captured is estimated at a million and a half dollars.

"Bagdad has been evacuated, and the troops sent to reinforce Matamoras, which is in danger of attack by Escobedo."

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *Tribune* [illegible] a private letter received in this city from a gentleman now in Mexico, that the French transport, which left Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., had on board the sum of $5,000,000, which was being sent to France as a part of the balance due from the Emperor of Mexico to the French Government.

FROM NEW YORK.

Health Report—Sudden Death—Heated Term—The New York Citizen and our Minister to Chili—Stephens Addresses an Immense Assemblage of Fenians—Remarkable Economy—Quiet Times.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Dr. Swinburne paid a visit to the hospital ship, and his statement concerning affairs there are full of encouragement. There were no admissions to the hospital yesterday and no deaths. Dr. Swinburne states that there is not a single case of cholera in the bay. All those on board the hospital ships who are sick have recovered from all symptoms of the cholera and are only detained in the hospital by a lingering fever that often follows the disease. It is a remarkable fact that since the separation of the German and Irish emigrants on board the steamer Union, for a period of over twenty-two days, there has not been a single case of cholera on board that vessel. The German passengers were transferred to the Portsmouth, and will remain there for a few days yet, but the passengers, about 150, chiefly English and Irish, who were detained on board the Union, will be brought up this morning to Castle Garden, and the steamer herself will be up in a day or two. There have been altogether fifty-eight cases received at the hospital ship from the steamer Union.

No new cases of cholera have been reported to the Board of Health to-day. The cases already reported are in a fair way of recovery.

Thomas O'Reilly, of Yonkers, a teacher in this city, fell dead in the street this morning.

The thermometer in the shade to-day, at noon, marked 90 degrees.

The passengers by the infected steamer Union, which arrived in quarantine the [illegible] of May, were brought to the city to-day.

The New York *Citizen* calls upon Secretary Seward to immediately recall General Kilpatrick, our Minister to Chili, on account of his affair with Wm. Williams, and appoint General John A. Logan in his place. Such action, if the charges made by the *Citizen* are true, would seem eminently proper.

NEW YORK, June 25.—About 12,000 Fenians assembled outside of Jones' Wood yesterday and listened to a long speech from the Chief Organizer, James Stephens. The greeting he received was very enthusiastic, and his remarks were listened to with considerable attention. He concluded with the assurance that before the close of the present year the sunburst should be unfurled in Ireland.

In the Common Council to-day a joint special committee reported against celebrating Independence day, on the grounds that there are no available funds for the purpose.

New Orleans papers of the 20th instant, were received here by mail and distributed at the Post Office this morning, being only four days and a half from New Orleans. This is the quickest time on record.

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *Commercial's* money article says Wall street exhibits rather more activity. The foreign news was looked for with much interest by the speculators in gold, as likely to bring lower quotations for 5-20s, but the failure of this expectation has somewhat checked the upward tendency of the premium. The rate of interest on borrowed gold is 1-32@1-16 per cent per day. Foreign exchange is decidedly firmer. The leading drawers are indisposed to sell at the low rates. We quote 109 for ten days sterling bills and 110¼ for sight. There is, however, a supply of second-hand bills which are offered at much lower rates. Good bankers' 60 days sterling is offered at 107@107¾, and sight at 109@109¼.

Money continues very abundant. Some of the banks are refusing to lend at current low rates, but without checking the declining tendency. The rate to prime borrowers on call is four per cent, on any good securities, though a light proportion of the business is still done at five per cent. Discounts are quiet at 5@7 per cent, with more transactions at the lower rates.

Governments are quiet. There are no indications of 5-20s having been returned by the steamers last arrived.

Stock speculation is quiet, but exhibits symptoms of improvement. Erie is again a fraction lower, having sold at the board at [illegible].

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Test Oath Sustained by the Courts—Personal—The Cincinnati Official Visitors—Another Slippery Customer—Shooting Affair.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.

The Radicals have won a victory in the courts. The Blair-Ridgely cases were decided against Gen. Blair by the Circuit Court, this morning, thereby deciding that the test oath, as applied to voters under the new Constitution, is valid and binding. Two of the Judges sustained the oath, and Judge Moody dissented.

General James H. Lane, Senator from Kansas, is in town, and ill, at the Lindel Hotel. His symptoms are of a serious nature, and it is feared that an attack of paralysis may set in as a sequel to his present ailments. Dr. T. G. Comstock, his medical attendant, has decided that it is not prudent for him to return to Washington during the present session of Congress, but advises him, as soon as his present condition will permit of it, that he shall spend some time at Bedford Springs, and recruit his health before assuming any duties of active life. Probably Gen. Lane's experience in Kansas disagreed with his new conservatism in the Senate.

The Mayor and committee appointed by the City Council, are actively engaged with preparations for the reception of the official visitors expected from Cincinnati. The guests will be received at East St. Louis to-morrow at two o'clock, by the committee, and city officers, and escorted to the Southern Hotel. On Wednesday they will take an excursion on the river in a boat tendered by the Ferry Company, and on Thursday will visit the fair grounds and Tower Grove.

The city official alluded to in Saturday's despatches was Col. Blood, City Auditor, who has fled to South America, unaccompanied, it is believed, by any other person. He was dismissed from the position of President of the Fifth Street Railway, for reckless extravagance, and although his accounts are straight, it is easy to see where the money went in view of his outlays on fast women. He held the position of President of the Spiritualists' Society, and it seems became acquainted with and married a notorious female named Madame Holland. Some time ago his real wife discovered the bigamy, and commenced proceedings for divorce, but friends intervened to suppress the matter. Madame Holland left the city, but first bankrupted Blood by her demands for money. He then fell in with a female from Brooklyn, N. Y., and neglected his business and family shamefully. Last week he obtained leave of absence from the Mayor, and left the city secretly, informing only one or two friends of his intention to go to South America. He has thus squandered between thirty and forty thousand dollars on worthless women. His accounts as Auditor seem to be all right.

A shooting affair took place on Saturday night, wherein a man named Moore attacked a well known cigar vender named Caswell, who was in company with his wife on the street. Caswell defended himself and shot Moore three times, and finally fled. Moore then attacked his wife, but was prevented from injuring her.

Another incendiary fire occurred on Fourth street to-day. Loss mainly by water.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Laying of a Corner Stone—Excursion of the City Council—Abating Nuisances—Subscriptions to the Southern Railroad—Cowhiding Affair, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, June 25.

The laying of the corner stone of the Wilberforce University, a colored institution of learning, at Lavena Springs, near Xenia, Ohio, to-day, was conducted by Grand Master John Jones, of Ohio, according to the rites of the Masonic Order. Two thousand colored people from different Western States were present.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—A portion of the City Council of this city left this morning on an excursion to St. Louis and Chicago. They expect to be absent a week at least.

The soap manufacturers within the city limits have pleaded guilty, and are allowed twenty days to abate their nuisance. An investigation of their premises by the Board of Health revealed untold horrors, and they concluded not to contest the suits brought against them by the neighboring property holders.

The Hebrew order of the "Brotherly Band" dedicated their new hall yesterday, on the corner of Fifth street and Central avenue.

Eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the new Southern Railroad. It is thought that the desired sum of one million dollars will be reached within a few days.

The weather is intensely hot.

Harry French, eighteen years of age, was drowned in the river accidentally last evening. He was much respected. His body has been recovered.

A virtuous young woman cowhided a married woman on Eighth street last night because of slander. She was examined and held to appear at the Court of Common Pleas in $400 bail, which was given.

The city was remarkably disorderly yesterday. Lager and blood flowed extensively, but nothing serious occurred.

Weather hot.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Legislative Bolters—Reward Offered for Negro Murderer—Metropolitan Police Matters—Movements of Steamers.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, June 25.—Rumor says the bolters from the Legislature will attempt to gain admittance on the 4th of July.

The freedmen at Holly Springs, Miss., placed $100 in the hands of the Mayor as a reward for the apprehension of the negro murderer. The old police succeeded in arresting one of the Metropolitan police last night for drunkenness. Superintendent Beaumont promptly discharged him.

One Connoly, a favorite of the *Avalanche* and the present city government, and a disappointed applicant for Commissionership of the Metropolitan Police, is privately circulating an address to the Tennessee Legislature, full of personal attacks upon the Police Commissioners, supporters of the President and other loyal men.

Thermometer 96.

Cotton inactive and nominal at 33@35c.

Down—Clifton, Forsythe, Mississippi, Commercial, Spray, Pilgrim. Up—City of Cairo.

FROM DES MOINES.

Contract Awarded for Building the State Agricultural College—Hot Weather.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, June 25.

The contract for building the State Agricultural College building was awarded to Jacob Richards, of Marion, Iowa, for $73,761. The building is to be completed by the first of December next.

The thermometer was one hundred and one degrees in the shade yesterday, and ninety-two to day.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Masonic Celebration—Union Meeting to be Held To-Morrow—Burglars' Partiality for Open Windows, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.

The Masons of Johnson, Morgan and Bartholomew counties celebrated St. John's Day to-day in grand style. A large delegation went down from this city. Some fifteen hundred of the Fraternity were in procession. An oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. Ball, of Columbus.

The tremendous array of soldiers' names attached to the call for a Union meeting on Wednesday evening makes the Copperheads look sick. [illegible]

Burglars are taking advantage of open windows during this terribly hot weather, and a number of houses have been entered and robbed within a few nights past.

The health of the city is excellent.

FROM BUFFALO.

Proceedings of the Western Unitarian Conference—Officers Elected for the Coming Year—Financial Matters, &c.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The Western Unitarian Conference closed their session in this city on Saturday evening.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—Rev. G. W. Hosmer; Vice Presidents—A. H. Livermore, Hon. Chas. May, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Corresponding Secretary—Rev. S. H. Camp, of Toledo, Ohio; Recording Secretary—Rev. J. G. Forman, of Carondelet, Mo.; Treasurer—Jefferson Wiley, Esq., of Detroit, Mich.; Executive Committee—Rev. C. A. Staples, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Rev. R. L. Collier, O. H. Stone, Esq., J. C. Hilton, Esq.; Standing Finance Committee—Jefferson Wiley, Esq., and A. W. Rice, Esq., of Detroit.

A resolution was passed instructing the Standing Finance Committee to raise $10,000 from the Unitarian Churches of the West for missionary purposes during the coming year.

On Saturday, Rev. Robert L. Collier, of Chicago, preached in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, in the evening.

The next Conference will be held in Chicago.

Riot in Charleston, S. C.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 25.—A disturbance occurred in Charleston on Saturday between a party of white and black boys, in which men became involved on both sides. The police appeared, arrested the ringleaders and ended the riot. Subsequently three hundred blacks assembled, led by negro soldiers, and marched through the lower portion of the city. A strong military and police force attacked them and drove them from the streets, after arresting many of the rioters.

Tornado at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 25.—A tornado passed over the city this afternoon about four o'clock uprooting and blowing down trees, awnings, and unroofing several buildings, including the United States Express Company's stables, and badly injuring Mr. Thomas Gould, overseer. Also partly destroyed the roof of [illegible] Hall and Arcade. Several persons injured and two reported killed.

The Erie Canal.

ALBANY, June 25.—The Canal Superintendent commenced filling the level at the break west of Schenectady on Saturday night, and boats from beyond the break are expected here to-night or to-morrow morning.

FROM EUROPE.

NUREMBERG.

Architectural Appearance of the City—The Old Style Retained—Durer's Walls and Towers—Building Material—The Inns—The Religious Aspect—Melancthon's School—Manufacture of Toys and Fancy Goods.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NUREMBERG, June 5, 1866.

Although a traveller in Europe for the third time, I have found now for the first time a city which entirely satisfies one's sense of what he comes to Europe to find. Edinburgh does so in part, for although the new town is truly magnificent, the old town is the shrine of history, the place which Scott has made almost sacred. Chester satisfied this sense of want still more, for it is in every sense a city of the past. Yet Chester does not so wholly meet this craving for an outward representation of mediæval architecture as this old city of Nuremberg. It is like a bit of feudalism surviving, not in decay, but in its old strength and splendor. I am too old a traveller to fall into the error of supposing that the reader will care about the details which make up this exceedingly romantic town. Nor did I have a desire to visit every old church, or mediæval palace. It was pleasanter to wander up and down the streets, to walk around the walls, to watch the people, and to transfer myself back to the past. In many of these old European cities this is impossible. In Leipzig the rush of people and the roar of wagons reminds one that he is living in the nineteenth, and not in the fifteenth century. In Dresden the rapid substitution of modern buildings, in modern style, in the place of the ancient ones, gives abundant hint that the past is fading away, and that a few ungainly structures alone must perpetuate the story of its former estate. But in Nuremberg all is old, and where decay has begun and restoration must be made, and where the growth of the city causes a natural expansion and calls for new buildings, the ancient type of architecture is rigidly adhered to, and the city forms a unit. If an architect could dream of a perfect town his dream would be Nuremberg. I do not know how long it would take to blunt one's sense of the exquisite grace which these Gothic forms assume, but I am sure it will cost an effort to leave the place, and that it will be a spot long to be remembered.

But I must try to give a slight sketch of the general appearance of the place. The most striking feature is the ancient wall and towers. These were remodeled under the direction of Albricht Durer early in the seventeenth century, and bear the impress of the taste of that great master, who excelled not less in architecture than in sculpture and painting. In most of the great cities of Germany, such as Dresden, Liepzig, Hamburgh and Frankfort, the ancient fortifications have been razed, and beautiful promenades have been laid out where the massive wall and moat used to run. Here and there a tower or a gate indicates the mediæval strength of the place, and forms some of the quaintest and at the same time most attractive decorations of the renowned capitals. But here in Nuremberg all has been retained, walls, towers, moat, bastions and fort. It is true the cannon have been removed, and the bottom of the moat has been transformed into a fruitful garden, but in an hour the water of the little river which flows through Hamburg can be turned into it and the moat resume its ancient functions. On the wall outside soil has accumulated, grass has grown, and one of the prettiest of walks has gradually come into being, along which one may wander for a full hour and make the entire circuit of the city. Nothing can exceed the attractiveness of the prospect from almost every point along this noble promenade. Within the city is the strangest combination of Gothic spires, high, pointed, red-tiled roofs, queer and fantastic gables. Along the line of wall are the massive square towers which form the abutments and which stand only about a hundred feet apart, and the graceful round towers, built by Durer, and rising far above all the neighboring houses. Every hundred or hundred and fifty yards bring one to a bridge spanning the moat, leading to one of the old gates of the city. No two [illegible] alike. Some of them are modern, but they have all been restored in true Gothic style and entirely comport with those which are ancient. Within the town there are frequent massive towers, with gateways at their base, through which run some of the leading streets of the city. Outside of the wall there are pleasure gardens, which form the resort of the people in the pleasant summer evenings, and where music, trees, fountains and flowers combine their attractions; and where these are not found, new streets are rising, whose attractions are only one degree less than the older thoroughfares within the city walls.

One great advantage which Nuremberg and indeed all these southern German cities enjoys, is that its building material is genuine stone. I have been in Prussia so long, where only poor brick is used, covered with the easily destructible mastic, that it is a positive luxury to see real stone again. That of Nuremberg is a light-colored sandstone, turning not very dark with age. The pleasure experienced in entering the town and wandering through the streets, is one incommunicable to readers. It must be experienced to be known. Everything transports you back to the past. Even the best inns have not yielded to the French innovation found everywhere else, and the leading one, instead of being called by some such unmeaning epithet as the Hotel de Russie, or the Hotel de Rome, is simply the Red Horse. The animal himself forms the only sign, prancing on an iron support over the massive door way. We saw, as we walked the streets, the Red Cock, the White Cock, (apparently rivals, and standing side by side), the Bell, the Golden Scales, the Ostrich, the Golden Eagle, the Red Cross, the Vine Stock, the White Horse, the Swan, and scores of others with names equally quaint and old-fashioned. It was the reproduction of the London of Falstaff's time before our eyes. There are a few of these old names in the London of to-day, such as the Elephant and Castle, and the Angel, but the most of them have entirely passed away. Some of these Nuremburg inns have a pleasant, attractive look; the Red Horse, the Red Hen and the Ostrich are really inviting; but many of them have a busy, common look, the entrance being cluttered up with cheap pine tables, over which peasants and soldiers were lolling, and keeping up a kind of inarticulate discourse with one another. The number of places where beer is sold surpasses all attempts to compute in walking the streets. None of them have the meretricious look of the London gin palaces, nor the hard, wicked look of an American "saloon;" the worst that we can say of them is, that they look utterly comfortless and stupid. It really seems as if the lower Germans have a preference for dingy, gloomy rooms, bare tables, and benches without backs, just as we prefer a room provided with simple furniture to one splendid with rosewood and mahogany. The higher classes show no depraved taste in this respect, but the rooms which the peasants choose for their beer drinking are poorer than some gentlemen give their dogs.

It enhances the interest which one takes in Nuremberg, to feel that it is a Protestant city. Bavaria, in whose heart it lies, is radically Catholic, and go out a little way from Nuremberg, and you instantly strike Catholic soil. But this place was an independent city down to 1806; it was one of those cities which, like Venice and Genoa, under the direction of its own Senate, and uncontrolled by any external power, went on year after year, developing all kinds of material prosperity. It very early became Protestant, and here Melancthon founded a Latin school, which remains in full activity down to the present day. It is not too much to say that to its Protestantism, Nuremberg owes a great share of that unexampled enlargement of its industrial power which now, no less than in former times, characterized it. Bomberg, its near neighbor, a city far more indebted to nature than Nuremberg is, is by no means the hive of busy industries that the old Free City has always been. The people are an idle, lazy race, without much energy or hope, and even unwilling to make money when they have the chance. It is the only place where I have found hotel-keepers recommending a [illegible] philosophers may explain the connection, there is no doubt about the fact that the revival of letters, faith and industry was simultaneous in Northern Europe, and that although in the old Protestant countries, religion has become nearly extinct, when compared with its old life in Luther's and Calvin's and Zwingle's times, industry goes on to-day as in its beautiful development.

Nuremberg is a perfect hive. Its population is in the neighborhood of 75,000 souls, and everybody produces something. That in which its market is strongest is toys. They are made in more than half the houses in the city and in the neighboring villages. There is no factory for turning out complete toys, but a single plaything passes through the hands of a half-dozen different families. Each person takes some one thing to do and acquires wonderful proficiency in doing it. Here you may see toys painted, there feathers put in, there some articles of dress constructed, there glass eyes inserted, and so on. No family tries to do two things, and so each can do its part with great dexterity, and with the least possible outlay of time. This is what makes toys so cheap in the land where they are made. Nor are the toys the only product of Nuremberg. Every article which can be made of bone, horn, glass, ivory, brass, gold, silver, copper or tin, is constructed at Nuremberg. Here too and in the neighboring towns, looking glasses are made for the world. The only place where the so-called Dutch gold, or bronze powder or pinchbeck is manufactured, is Nuremberg. Here too is the place where Faber makes his excellent lead pencils, and not Faber alone but other makers who send their wares around the globe. Here too is the best place for buying papier maché articles, for although the work produced is not superior to that of Paris, yet the prices are relatively much cheaper. In one word Nuremberg is the great producer of those products which we designate as fancy goods, and the prices of them all are so low here, that a man doing a business of five thousand dollars a year in America, would be repaid for the trouble of running across the Atlantic and making his own purchases at Nuremberg itself. The round trip can be made in two months, and the immense profits made in this department of trade would richly repay the expenses. Yet Americans are beginning to take advantage of this, and every year brings buyers. It will be a long time, however, before our market will be glutted with German toys at the present cost of production.

We have an excellent Consul at Nuremburg, whom I met here not for the first time. He is the well known chemist C. G. Wheeler, Esq., of Chicago, a gentleman of fine acquisitions and a thorough scholar, still having those business habits which admirably fit him for his position. His long training in the German Universities has given him great proficiency in speaking the language, and imparted an increased value to his services as Consul.

PANURGE.

New Advertisements.

☞ SCRIVEN'S Advertising Agency, 51 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

HATHAWAY'S MATHEMATICAL and Classical Academy has now closed its Sixteenth Annual Session. Mr. H. proposes (Providence permitting) to devote one more year to this School. His former students will do him a kindness to mention this to any who may be interested; [illegible]
W. G. HATHAWAY, A. M., Prin.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

Two thousand dollars in cash will buy a Republican County Newspaper; the only paper in the county seat, and having the county printing, in a large county containing [illegible] inhabitants. Has been published seven years. Address "FRANKLIN," care of Tribune Office, Chicago.

To Vessel Owners.

Wanted to contract with a few light draft vessels, to freight 1,300 cords stone, or a less quantity, from here to Michigan City, Indiana. Apply to J. & A. A. HERVEY, 214 South Water street, Chicago.

A Span of $3,500 Carriage Horses FOR SALE.

The FINEST PAIR IN THE COUNTRY. Can be seen at BOYINGTON'S Stable, 78 and 80 State-st.

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Can daily be consulted from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. at the

SHERMAN HOUSE,
ON
DEAFNESS
CATARRH, BRONCHITIS,
And diseases of the
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

RINK DIVIDEND.

The monthly dividend of (5) five per cent on the capital stock of the
Wabash Avenue Skating Rink,
Will be paid on the
First Day of July Next,
And on the first of each succeeding month, at the Rink. Chicago, June 25.

LADIES.

The balance of our Stock of Silk Outside Garments, principally of our own make, will be sold at COST from this date.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
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H. N. PARSONS & CO.,
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Furniture for the Hall,
Furniture for the Parlor,
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To close our partnership, and reduce our large and beautiful stock of Furniture, we will sell until the 1st of July next—the balance of our stock—at the smallest possible advance from
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Wanted to Rent.

A good dwelling house, with modern improvements, in the South Division, by a first-class tenant (no children), [illegible] avenue north of Twenty-Second street preferred. Will also buy the furniture of a house if required. Possession wanted in September or October. Parties having such will please apply to
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No more Burglars or Hall Thieves, if you use the new invention, WICKHAM'S BURGLAR ALARM. It is one of the most useful inventions that has ever been discovered on this continent. It is superior to all other Burglar Alarms, for the reason it is not necessary to attach it to the door or window, thereby disfiguring them, but can be set on the floor or window sill, and can be carried in the pocket when travelling. There is no combustible matter used in giving the alarm, as in all other alarms, thereby making them unsafe to carry about.

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We have on hand, and are receiving, "GARTSHERRIE" and "EGLINTON" Pig Iron.
Also, direct from France via Canada—
HENNESY BRANDY, in cases,
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Offered to live men to sell to the Cigar trade everywhere a tip-top article. The just out Case.



Saves Cigars enough in one day to pay for itself. [illegible]
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Our Dress Goods at 100,	now 50c
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At Two Dollars.

French Poplins, worth $2.50, now $1.50.

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From Auction,

VERY CHEAP.

100 pcs. Fancy Silk Grenadines at 37 1-2c, worth $1.

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2,000 All-Wool Cashmere Shawls at $2.50; worth $5.

OTHER SHAWLS IN PROPORTION.

5 cases Prints, fast colors, 12 1-2 cents
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All our Cotton Goods same price as before the advance.

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A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

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A Remedy for all Diseases of the Head and Scalp.

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Reasons why Ours is the Best yet Produced.

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For changing the hair instantly from any color to a beautiful BLACK, with entire safety to the health, and without injury to the skin. Prepared only by
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TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

TOO MUCH TARIFF.

It is quite possible in legislation to commit the folly of "running a thing into the ground." This the Committee of Ways and Means have done in their proposed new Tariff Bill. The increased rates of duties (except possibly on wool) are wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, and if adopted, will work injury to revenue and to the public interest. Moderate protectionists, and they probably constitute a majority of the people, are entirely satisfied with the existing tariff, with the exception of the wool-growing interest, which has much less protection than any other large protected interest. No additional imposts are needed on iron or steel, cutlery, copper, lead, plumbago, [illegible], cutlery, machinery, earthenware, woodenware, hard or soft ware, cotton, woollen or silk fabrics, teas, coffee, sweets, carpets, blankets, leather, boots or shoes, glass, or anything else. The present tariff is simply high enough. It affords sufficient protection and raises enormous revenue. The only improvement that it needs, consists in preventing frauds upon it by false invoices, undervaluations and smuggling. Let Congress stop the rat holes in it. Where ad valorem duties can be changed to specifics let that be done. Employ the scales and the gauge to ascertain the value of an import, rather than the loose oath and flexible conscience of the European exporter or American importer. The scale is the emblem of justice. Let it be freely used in ascertaining the value of imported articles. And when the value of commodities cannot be ascertained by the test of weight or bulk, let other specific methods be applied. The Revenue Commission in their first report to Congress declare that they discovered that frauds on the revenue were committed at the single port of New York to an amount exceeding *twenty-five millions* per annum! If the whole truth were known, the frauds probably exceed fifty millions. Let Congress stop those enormous leaks in the revenue, and they will thereby add twenty-five to fifty millions a year to the Treasury, without increasing the rates of imposts a single cent, or adding a dime to the public burdens.

But there are several other views of this question, all of which demonstrate the folly and evil of increasing the present rates of impost on foreign goods. In the first place, the Internal Tax bill, as it passed the House, will reduce the internal taxes paid by manufacturers and others, not less than sixty to seventy-five millions of dollars. Every cent of reduction of internal taxation is just that much additional protection to the American manufacturer. All the taxes that are to be taken off coal, ore, pig, bar, rod, rail, sheet, wire or any other description of iron, is equivalent to an equal addition to the duty on foreign iron. Indeed it is much better, because an abatement of price will increase the consumption of iron, while the increase of cost will have the opposite tendency by making iron dearer to the consumer. So the reduction or repeal of taxes on leather, glass, cotton and woollen fabrics, on repairs of machinery, on fuel, on meat, on clothing and shoe leather, on paper, on agricultural implements—acts directly on manufacturing as so much additional protection against foreign competition.

Second. If our manufactures have flourished so well for the past four years under a heavy load of internal taxation, why can they not comfortably subsist in the future with seventy-five millions of those excises abated, and the prospect before them of further reductions next winter? Probably fifty millions more excises on manufactures will be taken off at the next session of Congress. To pile on more tariff at the very moment large reductions of internal taxation are being made, is a flagrant violation of the principles of political economy, and will occasion serious disturbance of the trade and revenue of the Union.

Third. But the prohibitionists, if gratified with higher than existing duties, will completely overreach themselves in the long run. An increase of the tariff would raise the value of goods on hand. Merchants would sell off their stocks at higher prices. But all the rest of the community would suffer. One man would make his thousands, while fifty men would each lose their hundreds. Will our Western members dare to favor this sort of robbery of their constituents? But a still greater evil is behind to come forward in quick time. The uncalled-for increase of the tariff will immediately be followed by strikes for higher wages by journeymen and laborers all over the United States. The cost of living will be so much enhanced by the rise in the price of goods, and the profits of the manufacturer at the outset will be so enormous, that the instincts of self-preservation will cause the laboring classes to demand large additional wages, and there will be no resisting this demand, because justice will require and necessity will exact it. Thus the anticipated huge profits which manufacturers hope to get at the expense of the many, will be wrenched from their hands by their own operatives. But the latter class will not be benefited by this advance of wages, because the greater cost of living will take it all away from them. House rents and fuel will advance; food, groceries, clothing, everything will grow dearer in like proportion. The laborer's money will lose its purchasing power in exact ratio with the increase of his wages.

Fourth. Who will be benefited by this general derangement consequent upon an increase of the tariff? Who but the gamblers and speculators? Who but those that have stocks of goods on hand? Who will be the losers? Why *everybody* except the gamblers and speculators. The *people* will be fleeced. One small class will rob the toiling masses of hundreds of millions of dollars. We again ask, what Western member of Congress will dare to put himself on the record for this scheme of public plunder?

The present tariff, notwithstanding the great frauds practiced under it, has yielded the Government during this fiscal year, the enormous sum of *one hundred and seventy millions* in gold! The object of the bill before Congress is to reduce this flood of revenue. If this be done, internal taxation must be increased. Is that wise financial policy? Is it not rather a species of barbarism? The proper course for Congress to pursue is not to impair the revenue-producing power of the tariff by imposing exorbitant imposts; not to increase the present high rates of duty; but to devise means of arresting the frauds that are being perpetrated on the customs; and then to reduce taxation of all kinds to the lowest limit that the expenditures of the Government will permit. This prudent policy will disturb no industrial interest, while it will promote production, cheapen expenses of living, and place the public prosperity on solid foundations.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN NEW YORK.

Judge Cardozo, of the New York Court of Common Pleas, has thrown the city of New York into a ferment by deciding the new Excise Law unconstitutional. The rigid and successful enforcement of that law by the efficient police of New York since the first of May, and especially of the sections which forbid the sale of spirituous liquors, ale and beer on Sunday, have been among the marvels in police history. About one-half of the city of New York, a half that probably would not style itself the lower half, has been under the straight-jacket, while the other half, which may be very safely styled the upper half, have been enjoying unusually quiet Sundays, and congratulating themselves upon the ascendancy of "law and order." This new regime is brought to a sudden crisis by Judge Cardozo's decision, which, if sustained by the higher courts, will restore the operation of the old excise law of 1857, and will place the police and the liquor sellers, the church-going people and the frequenters of the beer-gardens *in statu quo ante bellum*. In the meantime as the army of liquor dealers will act upon Judge Cardozo's decision that the new Excise Law is utterly void, and will, probably, resist by violence any attempt to enforce it, the peace of the city seems to require the Police Commissioners to suspend any further enforcement of the act until its constitutionality shall have been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

The point on which Judge Cardozo decides the act to be unconstitutional, is that, as he alleges, it destroys the value of the licenses held by the liquor sellers under the previous act; that these licenses are in the nature of property, for which their holders have paid the State, and of which they can not be deprived, without destroying "vested right" contrary to the well known provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions against impairing the obligation of contracts and against taking private property without compensation and without "due process of law."

It appears that the new excise law provides that "no person shall sell" spirituous liquors &c., after the first day of May, 1866, without taking out a license thereunder. All the licenses issued under the previous act ran from the 7th day of June, 1865, until that license should "expire by operation of law, or be revoked for a violation of the provisions of the aforesaid act." By the fourth section of that act, all licenses "when issued shall be in force unless revoked, until ten days after the third Tuesday in May next succeeding the granting of such license, and in the city of New York until fifty days thereafter."

The new act destroyed the value of the license obtained under the old, more than two months before the old license had expired. Judge Cardozo, therefore, decides it to be unconstitutional, and there appears to be much force in his decision.

The hardships of the act could easily be removed by issuing licenses under the new act dating only from the expiration of those granted under the old, but whether the act could be held constitutional from thence forward would still be a question.

In view of the vast political influence wielded in the city of New York by the parties that hold rum, it seems hard for the temperance men to get up a law that will hold water.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Napoleon's letter to his Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the position of France in the Peace Conference and her attitude in the coming war, is a most important document. He says in substance that the influence of his Government would have been given in the conference to an enlargement and rectification of the frontiers of Prussia, to the cession of Venetia to Italy, and the compensation of Austria by other territory, and to increasing the dignity and power of Germany. He adds that he desires no addition to the territory of France unless another European power (Prussia) acquires a large addition of territory, and even then only upon a free vote of the people of the adjoining provinces. This is a most fair seeming document, and if the Emperor had ever been known to speak the truth, it would command almost universal approbation. Looking at the text of the document, and at the existing state of affairs in Europe, the programme of Napoleon seems to be this: Prussia is to have the Danish duchies, together with Mecklenburg, Hanover and Oldenburg. This amounts to a large addition of territory. Therefore France is to have the Rhenish provinces of Prussia (Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Coblentz, Treves and Dusseldorf). Napoleon has never [illegible] loss for votes, whether in his own election as Emperor, or in the annexation of Nice and Savoy, or in the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. The Rhine provinces would "look well" in voting against an arrangement supported by a million French soldiers on one side of them, and half a million Prussians on the other. Nevertheless, there are no reasons why the Rhine provinces should not be as well governed by France as by Prussia. They join French soil territorially, while they are at a long way removed from Prussia. They would have as much liberty under Napoleon as under Bismark, and if those two persons are agreed that they shall go to France, go they will. When the arrangement is carried into effect, another jewel in the crown of the first Napoleon will have been restored to the imperial diadem.

The speech goes on to declare that the influence of France (the moral influence, of course,) would have been given in favor of the cession of Venetia to Italy, and the compensation of Austria by other territory. If Austria refuses, she must, of course, take her chances of getting the other territory at the end of a war. The programme thus marked out, is already being carried into effect. The Prussians have taken possession of Schleswig and Holstein, crowding the Austrians out by the employment of as much force as was necessary. The latter have evacuated, leaving only a few mouthfuls of proclamation behind them. Austria must now strike, or acknowledge herself whipped, and eat the humble pie which Bismarck has been so long cooking for her. It is not probable that she raised a million of men for the purpose of pocketing an insult of the first magnitude, like the Prussian occupation of Holstein. With four-fifths of Germany at her back, and with the tremendous stake she has in the contest, viz., her supremacy as a German power, she cannot hold her hand. In the war of 1859 she forfeited the fairest portion of her Italian possessions rather than allow Prussia to get the leadership of Germany. With the flagrant indignity now offered to her, with the danger of losing her prestige and leadership, and with the chances of holding her own against Italy, which are at least even—she cannot, dare not fail to strike back at her northern assailant, and that speedily. When she gives the return blow a war will have begun which will have for its area the whole territory between the Baltic and the Adriatic, and the programme marked out by Napoleon will be in the course of fulfilment.

THE STONE CUTTERS' MEETING.

The stone cutters who are on a "strike" for ten hours' wages for nine hours' work, held a meeting in the Council Chamber on Saturday to set forth their case to the public.

The chairman of the meeting called on Mr. Gibson to enlighten the audience on the cause of the present strike. After some preliminary remarks Mr. Gibson proceeded to say "that he thought the newspapers had misstated the demand of the stone cutters. "They only ask for a reduction of the hours of labor, and do not demand higher wages. "Ten hours he considered too long to work "in the broiling sun," etc.

Mr. Maclett said "that money was not what was wanted, but ease to their bodies." Other speakers followed in a similar strain. Resolutions were next adopted. Mr. Edward Schlager, editor of the *Reform*, was called upon to speak. Supposing that the previous speakers were sincere, and that higher wages for a given amount of work was not demanded, and that the strike was not to gain money but "ease for their bodies," he offered a supplementary resolution to the effect that the strikers were willing to work *nine hours for nine hours'* pay. He proceeded to argue that, as the speakers before him had all stated that the object of the strike was not for money but for time, the true policy was to place themselves right before the public by offering to resume work at the same compensation per hour as they were lately receiving. He told them that when they planted themselves on that platform they would speedily win the contest, as public opinion would oblige the employers to succumb to their demand. But strange to say, Mr. Schlager's sensible and wise resolution was *unanimously voted down!* Thereby showing that the assertions of the previous speakers were simply intended to humbug the public on the vital point at issue between them and their employers.

The case as it now stands is precisely the same as if the coal dealers should band together and resolve that hereafter they would give but 1800 pounds of coal for a ton, and yet refuse to reduce the price per ton; or that the millers would give but 90 pounds of flour and charge for 100 pounds. The position of the stone cutters is entirely indefensible. If they are striking for more pay than the present high rate of wages, why do they not avow it openly? If they are merely striking for a reduction of hours, and are willing to be paid according to the amount of work done, why did they not adopt Mr. Schlager's resolution? It is presuming too much on popular ignorance to suppose that the public can be hood-winked in the way that was attempted. This controversy between the "strikers" and their employers must be placed before the public in its proper light. It is simply a demand, to be paid for idle time, to be paid full wages for the nine hours the men propose to work, and the same rate of wages for one hour after they quit work each day! And if this demand is acquiesced in, it is to be followed by another "strike," for the full wages of a day for eight hours, and at the same rate for two additional hours after the laborers have gone home. It is a strike to get something for nothing, which, disguised in whatever shape or shell, is simply an impossibility.

MORE PARDONS.

Johnson has become the "great American pardoner." He seems to be opposed to punishing any description of crime. Having arrived at the conclusion that treason should not be made odious by punishment, in order to be consistent, he must oppose punishing any other offence committed against the laws.

A despatch from New York to the Associated Press gives another outrageous instance of interference with the course of justice, viz:

"NEW YORK, June 23, 1866.—Henry A. [illegible], who was recently convicted before the United States District Court of New Jersey, on a charge of robbing [illegible] the postal car [illegible] was released from [illegible] by the President's pardon. *This pardon was issued before conviction, and before the trial had been concluded.*"

Johnson could not even wait until the trial was concluded, but snatched the felon out of the hands of the officers of the law and turned him loose on the community to rifle letters at his leisure. It has come to that pass when it is hardly worth while for the courts to prosecute any person for a violation of the Revenue Laws, for making fraudulent returns, smuggling, illicit distillation, or false swearing, as all the convict has to do, is to notify Mrs. Cobb, [illegible], Cowan or Doolittle, that he will support "my policy" if pardoned. That is enough. Rascals are scarce and the pardon is quickly forthcoming. No man not a Copperhead or rebel, supports Johnson's policy, unless he is paid for so doing by an office or a pardon.

AN INQUIRY.

QUINCY, Ill., June 23, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You will confer a favor upon many readers of the TRIBUNE by publishing the number of soldiers of German and of Irish birth in the army of the United States during the late war.

Respectfully, &c. A UNION SOLDIER.

We have not the statistics of the nationalities of the Union soldiers of the late war, but all the figures that have been published show that more than two Germans served in the army to one Irishman. After the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, very few Irishmen could be coaxed or forced into the army. The enlistments of that nationality were thenceforth scarcely equal to the desertions. The Germans, on the contrary, continued to volunteer in large numbers until the very close of the war, and rarely deserted. Their motto was Liberty and Union. The only class of Irish who behaved well were the Fenians, but they constituted but a small minority of their countrymen. Whatever there was of them was true to the flag and the national cause. But the other and larger portion of the Irish were bitter Copperheads, as all men know who used their eyes and ears.

☞ While the papers of the entire North are filled with the details of Fourth of July celebrations to come, in looking over the Southern press we have not seen even an allusion to the day. The action of the Radicals of 1776 is not any more pleasing to them than the action of the Radicals of 1866. The Radicals of 1776 sought to establish the Government; those of 1866 are trying to preserve it; the South is trying to destroy it. No wonder the Fourth of July is offensive to them.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that Hon. N. B. Judd will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Chicago District in the coming election. We understand that the statement was not made without authority.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

This is the title of an act now being considered in the House, after passing the Senate of the United States. If it were entitled An act to make smuggling more profitable than ever, and to elevate it into a regular and permanent system, it would come nearer the truth. It inflicts all sorts of pains and penalties on the wicked smugglers, by confiscation of property, imprisonment of person, the right of entering houses at any time, rousing up the sleeping inmates, ransacking and searching the premises, and perpetrating any and every violence that malice or wickedness can devise, threatening to depopulate the Northern border on one side, or make it the home of outlaws and desperadoes alone, for no decent man could or would live with his family where such outrages are inaugurated and practised in the name of law. And all this in the nineteenth century, in a so-called free country. When will our legislators learn that the true and only way to suppress smuggling is to take away all inducement to smuggle—to make it unprofitable—to no longer compel the tax-paying public to place such roguery at a premium? This has been the course which England has pursued within the last twenty-five years, after in vain endeavoring for centuries to prevent it by all sorts of violent laws, and the result has been that the smugglers, once a most formidable and desperate set of men, made more so by every pain and penalty legalized to suppress them, not unfrequently successfully resisting the military and naval forces of the kingdom, have disappeared as a race, and the business, if yet carried on, is comparatively a petty one.

Smuggling is one of the social evils of the day, engendered solely by the vicious and false revenue system upon which we have entered the last few years, and is now in the full tide of success, being carried on on a truly gigantic scale from Canada to Mexico, and far more extensively on the southern border (where the passions and prejudices of the people are all in favor of the smugglers) than on the northern, though Congress seems happily ignorant of this fact.

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." All this I fearlessly state as the truth, notwithstanding the Sewardian despatches we periodically read in the newspapers that smuggling has now totally ceased, and the country is happy—which simply means that the excise officers are unable to detect the smugglers. A million of excisemen, let alone the few thousands now in Government pay, could not even check the system in such a country with such frontiers, landward and seaward as ours. It never could be done even in little England.

Such a bill as this now being considered by Congress threatens to elevate into a regular, if not honorable, occupation, what ought to be entirely unknown among us. We have so much revenue to raise for the needs of Government—we know it beforehand—let us do it like men who know what they have to pay and are perfectly willing to do it. The way it is now done, is simply placing villainy at a premium, and compelling law-abiding men to pay double and treble, that rogues may go scot free. Our country is actually retrograding, instead of advancing, in enlightened legislation, under the pernicious leadership of Morrill, Greeley & Co., and treading a path which even monarchies abandoned years ago in disgust. Our whole system of a currency, expanded or contracted at will by its makers, unsettling every value which ought to be permanent, with a so-called protective tariff which shaves to the very quick those whom Government should protect, if it pretends to be a Government at all, the real workers and producers of the nation, is in violation of every correct principle of economical science, which alone should govern a people pretending to be as free, democratic, and enlightened as ours.

J. F. T.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Senator Sherman's bill being considered as killed, and by many as inoperative if it had not been, it is the part of wisdom to consider some other scheme to take its place, for the purpose of consolidating the numerous loans now known as the Government debt, and rendering them uniform and easily understood, and bringing about a resumption of specie payments, even at some far distant day. It is doubtful if any loan at a less rate than six per cent, however long or permanent, will be popular at home. Abroad the five per cents are now utterly ignored, and never dealt in at all, I believe, the six per cent five-twenties being the most liked. In connection with a new loan, various schemes of taxation have also been discussed and devised. None would seem to have been based upon the known facts that powerful Governments sometimes do things in connection with their debts that would not be permitted at all in individuals. Thus, a number of years ago, when the necessities of the case compelled the English Government to impose [illegible] said at the time, but it has never yet been taken off,) the Bank of England, the fiscal agent of the Kingdom, received positive orders to deduct the tax from the government coupons as they were presented, and not a pharisee of an Englishman ever whispered of repudiation, though they would have shouted it from one pole to the other, if Indiana or Pennsylvania had attempted the same thing. Whatever argument may be presented in favor of taxing the public indebtedness, it is tolerably certain that no system can or will be permitted to stand, which goes on the perfectly absurd principle of placing burthens upon bond holders at home from which foreigners are exempted. In this place I hope to be permitted to speak in strong terms of condemnation of the absurdly unjust decision which Chief Justice Chase made in the case of Jackson, the Englishman, against the Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, where he strained and quibbled over the plain letter of the law in a foolish determination to release the Englishman from obligations which home bondholders were compelled to pay with interest, expecting thereby, probably, (for it would be difficult to imagine what other motive could actuate such a decision,) to raise the credit of the country abroad. Let our legislators act in all such cases as if there were no abroad, no England or Europe about it; and if foreigners don't like our bonds, which give them double the interest they get at home, they are at perfect liberty to let them alone. It is no advantage to have millions of these securities continually oscillating to and fro, across the ocean and back, unsettling values, and sending other millions of gold out of the country to pay interest every year. Rather legislate to keep them popular at home, and by no means give the foreign any advantage whatever over the home bondholder, or create any inducement whatever to send them abroad.

Practical men then, in an effort to properly place a new loan, will be disposed to make it a long twenty or thirty years one at six per cent, as all the 7-30s. Some seven or eight hundred millions are already convertible into such a loan at the option of the holders. If an uniform tax on the income or interest of these bonds were then levied (call it an income tax if you please,) of three per cent it would probably be as much as equity would demand, and would give an income of several millions of dollars a year, taken *en masse* from the loan holders, both home and foreign. If greenbacks were all retired and converted into this loan, as they must be some day, which, when consolidated, would amount to say $2,500,000,000, the interest on which would be $150,000,000, an income tax on which, at three per cent, would yield a revenue in this way alone of $4,500,000, or $7,500,000, at the present minimum rate of five per cent. Can any better scheme than this be devised, which shall bear equitably and justly upon all parties, both at home and abroad, and at which neither can find fault, which would have the great advantage of not costing anything in the way of commissions to any one?

FINANCE.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Gen. Grant has endeavored to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation in relation to the future of the regular army of the United States, but with indifferent success so far. It seems to be one of those subjects which Congress is disposed to touch as lightly as possible. It is to be hoped that they will continue to hesitate until something more worthy of the age and the country than has yet been brought forward, will be devised.

Neither the Congressional committees, nor any general officer out of the thousands who have been in the service the past five years, Major General Lew. Wallace alone excepted, seem to have had any conception of what the army of the Great Republic should be; and Gen. Wallace's suggestions, the only scintillation of humane feeling which [illegible] the service of an army of more than a million of men, seem to have fallen upon leaden ears, and to have been entirely ignored by those whose pleasure as well as duty it should have been to have considered them properly and acted upon them intelligently.

What the regular army should be it is not easy to say. What it was before the rebellion may be said in a few words. The rank and file, as a body, were a disgrace to humanity, selected as the basest specimens, if possible, from the lowest cess-pools of our large cities, composed mostly of foreigners, or if a native American was found in it, he was generally more debased even than his comrades. To perform the most menial services for the officers—to devote the large amount of leisure upon their hands to devising the most ingenious modes of smuggling whiskey into the camps or garrisons, to pass away the years of enlistment and come out of the ranks lower down in the scale of humanity, if possible, than they entered, was the usual routine of American soldiers of the regular army. Nor was this shocking state of affairs bettered by the experience of what volunteers could do as shown by the experience of the Mexican war. West Pointers sneered at them in every possible way, and from General Taylor down, omitted no opportunity of showing their contempt for them.

That the state of affairs is alarming—that the entire basis of our military regulations is altogether wrong—that the regular army is and always will be the worst on the globe while such a state of affairs is permitted to exist, cannot be controverted. That the military service of the most democratic nation in the world is the most aristocratic and consequently the most debased for the rank and file which composes it, cannot be denied. Cannot the wisdom and philanthropy of the country, united to the experience of the humane and religious military men in the service, if there are any, devise something more in accordance with humanity than the present or any proposed scheme, except that of Gen. Wallace, which has yet been made public? It would be disgraceful to this generation to answer this question in the negative.

The Prussian Landwehr service is one in which every citizen is compelled to serve a term of years. It is a school, as well as an army, and every soldier comes out of it, not only a soldier, but a good, fair scholar. Cannot something of the kind be contrived in this country, somewhat according to the plan of Gen. Wallace, where young men can be induced to serve in the army, and come out of it better instead of worse than when they went in? Is it so nearly impossible to do this that the entire military *personnel* must be changed before anything of the sort may be hoped for? It is to be ardently desired that this question shall not be permitted to remain where it now is, for the regular army hereafter must be composed of entirely different men to what it has hitherto been.

FROM EUROPE.

Our Florence Letter.

Austria's Relations to the Congress—Why it Failed—Strength of the Italian Army—Italy Good for a Million of Men—The Popular Enthusiasm—Cialdini Chief in Command—The Programme of the Campaign.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FLORENCE, June 6, 1866.

La Marmora who fell sick on Congress diet has got well; Gortschakoff, who helped mix the food, has taken the gout, from inhaling it probably, and cannot start for Paris before the 10th, and will then require ten days to get there. The Austrian *acceptance* of the Congress has got air and that explains the two facts above set down. Austria will not talk about Venice in the conference; she does not know of any such question as the Venetian difficulty. She has heard of an Italian question, and hopes the Pope will be allowed to put in a plea for the restoration of those provinces of which Victor Emanuel robbed him in 1859 and 1860. She is staid, talks academically, puts things soundly and sweetly; but for all that, it is very plain that she does not propose to cede Venice to Italy, or have all Europe dabble in the map of Germany. The dear old double-headed eagle has scarcely heard of the modern world. The Papal denunciations of those sinners who hold ideas about liberty of conscience, popular education and the right of a people to choose its own rulers—these she has read on bended knee, and is very sad that such sinners exist. But she does not know that these sinful people now govern Europe, and that Europe is intensely disgusted with the double-headed eagle business, and very much disposed to finish entirely with the middle ages.

The English diplomats have not talked any sense into the stupid old creature, and her despatch in reply to the invitation to the conference might have been written in the fourteenth century.

The *Moniteur* gravely informs mankind that some reserves in the reply of Austria will render further preliminary negotiations necessary; and the English exclaim, "Our only hope for the preservation of the peace is in the peaceful intentions of the Emperor." Now the simple fact is that the conference has fallen through, on account of the refusal of Austria to discuss at Paris any of the questions which threaten the peace of Europe. If the rights of the people are to be restored, she will help; only that and nothing more. If now, Napoleon will turn in and *present* an appeal to force *by force*, then we shall not fight. Otherwise war is upon us before the end of June.

Perhaps there may be a new effort to get Austrian stupidity into line with reason; but I do not believe it. It would be asking too much of Italy and Prussia, to ask them to wait another month for Austria to make up her mind that it is worth while to talk. In fact, Prussia has resumed her armaments, and we here are again in full tide of preparation. The volunteers will be put up to 50,000 at once. We shall move more after certain other things are arranged. The second class conscripts, never called in time of peace, are counted and notified to be ready. They amount, for the young men born in 1841, 1842 and 1843, to 200,000 men, and will be called as occasion may require. The case stands as to numbers about as follows: Regular army under arms, 450,000 men, of whom 350,000 are available for a campaign; second class conscripts, 200,000, who will be called as needed; the boys who are twenty years of age, of the first class, who would come in next year, about 75,000, and 50,000 volunteers already called. Add volunteers who have already offered themselves, 75,000, and we have a total of 850,000 men. Another 75,000 may be added for the boys of nineteen years in the first class of conscripts, as many more for those of eighteen, and 100,000 for the militia, called National Guards (who are drilled troops), and you have about the number of men on which Italy can count for all exigencies in the present campaign. Say a million of men, about half of whom she will put into the campaign. Bloody as the battles may be, she will probably keep these numbers good through the summer.

I know that these estimates are larger than those made here; but I know that the War Department counts upon figures which will not vary much from mine. The volunteers could be put up to 200,000 in a week; but they cannot be armed and drilled so rapidly. [illegible] many who belong in the regular army would slip into the volunteer ranks under assumed names, and falsified declarations of age. It is rather amusing to see a boy of eighteen insist that he is twenty-three to get a chance to fight under Garibaldi.

The popular enthusiasm is unchanged. It only wants a reassuring word from the King to light up the land with universal joy. To-day men's faces are happier than for a month. The diplomats seem to have failed and hope is in the ascendant again. You have yourselves seen a great uprising of the people and can conceive ours; but you have not seen a whole nation fretting under fear of being cheated by diplomacy.

At the front the news of to-day will be received with greater joy than elsewhere. The men are in fighting mood and want to measure arms with the old enemy. Prince Humbert is at the head of his division under Cialdini at Bologna. He is a real live General, and his staff is the hardest worked in the army. Young as he is—only twenty-three—the country expects him to be one of the best division commanders.

The King will nominally command—perhaps in reality—for he will take the field with La Marmora for his Chief of Staff. But the practical direction of the onward movements will be entrusted to Cialdini, in whose genius the army has a boundless faith. The main army will probably advance by Ferrara or Rovigo, to occupy the Austrians in front, and from fifty to one hundred thousand men will be moved to some point near Venice, and land under the guns of the fleet. Meanwhile one Garibaldian division will penetrate the Tyrol, and break up that line of Austrian communication, while the other, under Garibaldi himself, will threaten the other line by way of Dalmatia. If we attack, that will be about the plan. If Austria attacks us, she will have to cross the Mincio and move on Milan, to be met at or near Cremona by our army, or she will push towards Bologna. But we do not expect to see Austrians this side of the Mincio or Po. On either line we can outnumber and defeat them.

SPERO.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. PATTON.

Observations in Scotland—Beauties of Edinburgh—The Ecclesiastical Bodies—Character of the Delegates—Popularity of Americans—English Misconceptions—A Credulous Lord—Rev. Sella Martin on Social Position.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, June 9, 1866.

I have just returned from a month's trip to and through Scotland, and cannot convey to the readers of the TRIBUNE the pleasure which it has afforded me. Nowhere, surely, can more attractive scenery be found than is presented by the Scotch Highlands, with their lofty, solemn mountains and the interjacent lakes, or lochs; reminding an American of the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, and Lakes Champlain and George. And when to the grandeur of the Highlands is added the beauty of the undulating Lowlands, and over all is thrown the charm of historic associations, civic and ecclesiastical, connecting a story of thrilling interest with each castle, palace and abbey, each glen and moor, the cup of enjoyment is filled to overflowing. As I do not purpose to turn my letter into a guide book, and as space is wanting for details, I pay this passing tribute without describing any of the places which I have visited. I must, however, be allowed to say, that Edinburgh is the paragon of cities. There is absolutely nothing commonplace about it. Its characteristics are marked and peculiar, and its praises are on the lips of all travellers. Its lofty hills and intervening valleys, the former crowded with the remains of ancient military prowess and of modern architectural skill, and the latter densely peopled in parts with the lower classes, and occupied in others with beautiful public gardens. There, also, two cities, an old and a new, confront each other across a narrow valley, bringing the past and present face to face in a most instructive manner. There, too, is the literary and ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland; so that Edinburgh is entitled to her name as the modern Athens, not merely by possessing an Acropolis crowned with a Parthenon, (unfinished,) but also, as being the seat of philosophy and letters.

I have been in attendance upon the three principal ecclesiastical bodies of Scotland, whose annual sessions occur in the month of May. Very imposing is the appearance they present, meeting in large halls which have been erected for the purpose, and afford permanent rooms for the business of the denomination. The number of aged persons, with gray and bald heads, is quite observable, and of course the men of talent and position are certain to be present; such as Drs. King, Marshall, Eadie, Thompson and Robson, of the United Presbyterian Synod; Drs. Candlish, Duff, Buchanan, and Wilson, of the Free Assembly, and Drs. Cook, Lee, Tulloch and McLeod, of the Established Church of Scotland. I found it very trying to the nerves to address three such gatherings, and he who doubts the fact, let him go and try it. The Freedman's cause as connected with the operations of the American Missionary Association, which it was my part to present to their attention, was welcomed with great cordiality, and votes were passed in all the bodies, commending it to the liberality of their congregations, and the United Presbyterians, (a very noble and progressive denomination), even arranged for a simultaneous collection in all their churches at the end of the month.

Just now, Americans are popular. Britain begins to understand our national greatness, and to have genuine respect for a country that could survive such a struggle; while British Christians feel a sincere interest in our churches, and express a warm desire to cultivate a closer acquaintance. As I mingle with various classes of society I begin more fully to understand the utter misconception of our condition, and of the facts and merits of the recent war, which has possessed many minds. When one person inquires of me, whether Boston is a large State, and others speak of the State of New England, it is evident that American geography is not much studied in the schools. But, to illustrate the sentiments of some of the aristocracy, I will sketch a conversation which I had with Earl ———, a noble Lord, a member of the upper house of Parliament, whom I met at a select levee given by Lord Belhaven at Holyrood Palace. He began with a huge joke, as he esteemed it, inquiring whether we still had the Declaration of Independence in America; as since our refusal to let the South go, he thought we must have discarded that instrument, which declared it to be the right of any people to change their Government when they pleased. I denied that such a doctrine was contained in the instrument, which only claims that when a Government has subverted the fundamental rights of the people, the people may replace it with one of justice and liberty; and this was not at all the case of the people in the South. He then insisted that the South seceded for the very reason that caused our revolutionary war, to-wit: the escape of taxation; the high tariff to protect Northern manufactures being oppressive to the South. But here I had him again, telling him that it was not taxation which led to the revolution, but taxation without representation in the Parliament which laid the taxes; whereas the South is fully represented in the Congress which enacts a tariff. Furthermore, to his great bewilderment, I reminded him that the tariff protected Southern sugar, and compelled the North to pay half as much again for sugar for the benefit of Louisiana planters; and also that the South had no more, nor as much, occasion to secede on the ground of a tariff, than the West, which had stood so nobly by the Union. Having thus been resisted in his arguments to show that something besides slavery was the cause of the war, he turned to throw the blame of that, as much as possible, upon the North, by the following statement, in which I in vain endeavored to correct him; for he was persuaded of its truth. He declared that about the year 1825 South Carolina passed a law that all her negroes should be educated, requiring every planter having a certain number of negro cabins to erect a school house, and to support a colored schoolmaster! This was done for three or four years, when Yankee pedlers began to circulate documents urging the slaves to murder their masters; upon which the impulsive Carolinians for the first time made it penal to teach slaves to read. He assured me that he visited the State not long after, that Gen. Hayne and others told him these facts, and that one of the school houses was actually pointed out to him! Nothing could shake his faith on this point, or make him think it possible that the humorous Southerners had been playing a huge joke upon him. When I told him that Judge Stroud's Digest of the Slave laws, a standard work, would prove that his date was ludicrously modern, he promptly replied, that he would not credit any Digest, but only a copy of the statutes of South Carolina, and he supposed none to be in existence, so complete was the destruction caused by our Northern troops! How could one well argue with such an opponent, and avoid any discourteous reply? Yet, I believe, I succeeded. I could not so truthfully answer his reproaches of the North for the prejudice against people of color, especially when he told me that he met on a North River steamboat two most respectable colored clergymen, who were denied a place at the dinner table with the other passengers, and also at a cheaper table, at which his own white servants dined, and were compelled finally to eat with the colored stewards of the boat. He said that he conversed with them, and found them highly intelligent, and in manner very gentlemanly, and nothing had so disgusted him with America, as this proscription of men merely for color and race. And alas! have we not suffered justly for our sins in this respect, and have we not treated our fellow men cruelly, and lived down our own principles?

As we were conversing, there was my colleague in the Freedmen's cause, Rev. Sella Martin, a mulatto, moving about the Palace drawing room, conversing freely with gentlemen and ladies of rank, and from none receiving so much attention as from Lady Belhaven herself. Two days after we both dined with Lord Belhaven, at Holyrood Palace, and no one seemed to notice his color or race. A few mornings previous, at the public breakfast of the Moderator of the Established Church Assembly, at the three tables of which the three daughters of the Moderator presided, in the dining room of one of the most fashionable hotels of Edinburgh, he gave his own arm, as the company of two hundred were led in, to his eldest daughter, requested me to follow with the second, and handed the third to Mr. Martin. Ten years ago Mr. Martin was a slave, and now he is received in Great Britain according to his merit as a Presbyterian Minister (New School) and a speaker of uncommon eloquence. The most prominent Ministers invite him to preach and to dine, and a while since he was introduced to the Queen. The time will come in the United States, when we shall be ashamed of our past prejudices, as equally undemocratic and unchristian.

I have found a warm greeting among the Scotch, who have many traits in common with Americans, and especially with New Englanders, which I attribute in part to similarity of climate and soil, and, in part, to similarity of religious institutions; both having been moulded by Puritanic ideas, and taking the deepest interest in politics and theology. The daily papers are filled with discussions of both kinds, and with minute reports of ecclesiastical meetings. The announcement in a public gathering of a speaker from America, is always received with hearty cheers, sometimes repeated again and again. I think there can be no doubt of at least the present good will of the religious community. Occasionally I come upon the track of President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, (who was here in 1862,) as at Dalkeith, where he has most admiring friends, who told me how he made an excellent address, enlightened their darkness, and converted them to the side of the North.

I had intended touching upon many other points of interest, but the allotted space is occupied, and I must close. The money panic still continues, and every day some bank or large mercantile house goes down. The affairs of Sir Morton Peto & Co. have been investigated by an accountant, and shows a million pounds excess of assets over all liabilities, at a very moderate estimate; which is comforting to his creditors, to himself and to his numerous friends.

WM. W. PATTON.

THE ATTEMPTED FENIAN PIRACY.

The Recent Daring Attempt to Seize a Quebec Vessel—The Captain's Statement of the Outrage.

[From the Montreal Herald, June 21.]

The imperfect account of the affair on board the Annie McKenzie, telegraphed to us by our Quebec correspondent, has been supplemented by the narrative of the Captain himself. The Annie McKenzie sailed from Portland, Maine, on the 20th of May last. A few days before, Captain C. C. Jordeson, who is in command of the ship, had a crew engaged for him through one of the shipping offices there. The two mates formed part of the crew furnished by this office. On the 19th of May, the day before sailing, the Captain on going on board found that the crew had taken more grog than was good for them, and that three of the men, armed with revolvers, were chasing the rest of the sailors, who were unarmed, about the deck, and the mates trying to get the unarmed sailors into the forecastle. The three sailors were swearing that the others were all bloody Englishmen, and they had made up their minds to kill them. Capt. Jordeson got the crew who were threatened into the cabin, and thinking it was only a drunken spree, he sailed the following day for Pictou. During the voyage, the mate (Wood) was so insubordinate that he was fortunately put off duty and confined to his own stateroom. This brought matters to a head, and the three sailors showed themselves so unmistakeably Fenians that evidence enough was collected against them to warrant their imprisonment at Pictou immediately on the ship's arrival. No positive evidence existed at this time as to the mate's complicity with the men, although suspicion existed so far. The decided action of the Captain, had, however, completely foiled the plan of the pirate, and he appears to have got very much exasperated, which he, indeed, as almost to amount to loss of reason, a condition of mind aggravated by the free use of liquor, a store of which he and the second mate had on hand. After this was consumed the two faithful and trustworthy officers robbed the crew of the small supply of grog they had, and finished it. Wood, the mate, then attempted to take command of the ship, ordered the man at the wheel to change the course which the captain had given him, and on his refusal, kicked and abused him in a manner so brutal that we prefer not to enter into details. Wood then went to the cabin, took possession of the Captain's chair, and on the Captain entering, presented a revolver at his head, ordering him to give up command. Wood is a stout, broad shouldered man, powerfully built, while the Captain is slightly built, and by no means a match in a hand to hand fight with Wood. He very cooly, notwithstanding, managed to get possession of his brass speaking trumpet, the only weapon within reach, and with one blow felled the ruffian to the floor, and quickly had him secured. The two officers were brought before a magistrate [illegible] the ship's arrival here. Mr. John Monk appeared to prosecute on a charge of mutiny and attempt to murder. A preliminary examination [illegible] There is every probability [illegible] they will still further be tried before the Admiralty Court at Quebec on a charge of piracy. Wood, it appears, had been boasting of his murderous exploits in the South, and is evidently one of the dregs which a great war leaves behind, and with which the States are now so much annoyed.

WHITEHOUSE VS. McILVAINE.

The Galesburg Grace Church Imbroglio.

Bishop McIlvaine's Address Upon the Subject—Report of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois—Reply of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio.

The following matter relating to the most extraordinary course pursued by the Bishop and Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois, in the case of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, of Grace Church, Galesburg, came before the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ohio, held at Massillon, on the 6th inst. We give so much of Bishop McIlvaine's annual address as relates to this subject; the report of the Illinois Standing Committee, and the response of the Ohio Standing Committee:

BISHOP McILVAINE'S ADDRESS.

I am sorry to find reason to introduce again the unpleasant matter between this Diocese and that of Illinois, in relation to a case of ecclesiastical discipline, which I mentioned in my address to the last Convention. It is now in a worse condition than it was then, I having recently received an additional expression of disrespect toward the judicial proceedings of this Diocese, on the part of the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese of Illinois, which it would not be right in me on such an occasion as this not to notice.

You will recollect that in my address to the last Convention, I stated that under Canon 8, Title II, of the digest of Canons of the General Convention, the Bishop of Illinois had laid before me certain charges against a Presbyter of this Diocese residing in Illinois; that proceedings, according to said Canon, and the Canons of this Diocese, were instituted before the Standing Committee of this Diocese, the presenting body; that a presentment was made; and, after due canonical process, sentence of admonition was passed and administered. I thought it due to the Presbyter concerned to say at that time what I now repeat, that, in administering the sentence, I felt that none but an admonition *in its most lenient form* was just, and that, in writing it, I was conscious that the ground on which so base it was so narrow, that the reader might not unreasonably marvel that a paper under so serious a name should contain so little. It was concluded in these words: "Here I discharge the case and release you from all complaints preferred by the Bishop of Illinois, and from all proceedings thereon, and regard you as now in regular standing as a Presbyter of this Diocese."

Notice of all this was given to the Bishop of Illinois, and on the request of the Presbyter concerned, a letter Dimissory was given him that he might be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Illinois, and thus be capable of becoming the Rector of the church in Galesburg, Ill., in which he had been officiating, and the vestry and congregation of which earnestly desire to have him as their Pastor. You will remember that I stated to the last Convention that the Bishop of Illinois twice returned that letter, refusing to receive said Presbyter and assigning as his reason for so serious a procedure, his own judicial decision upon the judicial proceedings in this Diocese, namely, that he considered the proceedings of the Standing Committee of this Diocese as "evasive" of the charges he had preferred, leaving "reasonable question" whether the Canon under which these charges were made "had been complied with," and therefore whether the accused had been "acquitted on trial;" and all this in the face of my official declaration that the accused had been duly and canonically proceeded against, and was acquitted on trial, in the sense of having received the sentence, and having been released from all complaints preferred, the case discharged, and he restored to regular standing. I need not remark on the imputation thus cast on your Standing Committee as well as on myself.

So the case remains; that is, the Letter Dimissory is still rejected, the right of the Bishop of Illinois thus to go behind the official declarations, and to sit as a revisory power over the judicial proceedings of this Diocese, and to reject decisions which do not suit his views, is still persisted in, and the Presbyter, who still resides in Illinois, where his property is, is still deprived of his just rights as a clergyman in regular standing, and is held under all the disabilities attaching to one who is publicly proclaimed and treated as being under the stigma of charges formally made to the proper tribunal, and not discharged. I think you will not wonder that I am not disposed to be quite satisfied with such conduct, as the executive and judicial head of this diocese, and as one who is bound to look after and defend the just rights and privileges of its clergy.

But I have said there has taken place an additional impropriety. It will be remembered that, prior to the complaints referred to being made to me, the Bishop of Illinois had made them the ground of a formal and public prohibition of the Presbyter concerned to officiate in his Diocese. There was, to be sure, no authority for that very serious and injurious act, for the canonical provision for such prohibition, (Sec. 8 of Canon 8, Title II) under which the Bishop of Illinois declared that it was done, extends its application no further than to the case of a clergyman "come temporarily into any Diocese," while the Presbyter concerned, by the Bishop's own declaration in the charges preferred, as well as in the certain facts of the case, was not "temporarily" but permanently settled and resident in Illinois.

But, waiving that point, and supposing now that the prohibition was lawful, the Canon says it "shall continue in force until the accused shall be acquitted on trial." He has been acquitted on trial, in the true and legal sense of having been judicially pronounced to be released from all charges, restored to regular standing, and the case discharged. There is no power in our Church to revise that judicial declaration, or the proceedings of which it was the issue. The learned Judge Hoffman, of New York, before whom I laid the case, without giving him the names of persons or dioceses concerned, gave an elaborate opinion sustaining all the positions I had taken. In that opinion he says concerning the charges on which presentment was made, "The decision is clearly a bar to further proceedings everywhere. There is no appeal and no review. They are finally, and, for the action of any other authority, fully disposed of." And concerning the charges not presented, and as to which the Standing Committee of this Diocese, in dismissing them, is accused of being "evasive," the same learned opinion says, that, in not making them ground of presentment, "there is a judicial dismissal of them, which, had the offences been committed in the Diocese examining into them, would have precluded any future proceedings upon the same matters there. It must be so (he adds as his opinion,) everywhere."

The conclusion evidently is, that with the charges went the prohibition based on them; supposing, for the present, its lawfulness. Consequently, when the Presbyter concerned, having reason to suppose that he was regarded by the Bishop of Illinois as still under the charges thus adjudicated, and therefore still under prohibition to officiate, wrote to ask me what he should do, I answered that he was under no disability, that the prohibition was unlawful from the beginning, and, lawful or not, it was removed, as the necessary and canonical result of his having been on trial, released and discharged from all complaints, etc; that he had therefore the same right to officiate in Illinois as any other clergyman in regular standing, not taking the position of "Rector, Assistant, or Stated Minister" until [illegible] have.

Hence the said Presbyter, respecting, as he was in duty bound to do, the decisions of the ecclesiastical authority of his own Diocese more than those of another Diocese which claims unlawfully to revise and set them aside, has officiated several times in the Diocese of Illinois. And now what do you think has taken place?

On the 16th of March the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois, acting as the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese in the absence of the Bishop, formally notified me that the Presbyter of whom I have been speaking has officiated in the Diocese of Illinois "in violation of the prohibition imposed upon him by the Bishop under date of Nov. 22, 1864," (the very prohibition from which he had been released as I have before showed,) which notice is stated to be given "*to the end that he may be proceeded against for trial*;" and the President of that committee gravely adds to me, who had pronounced the prohibition removed—"the greatness of the indignity to the Diocese of Illinois must, it seems to the Standing Committee, be evident to you."

You see the point. Not only does the authority of that Diocese entirely ignore and disregard the judicial act of this Diocese, but it adds the cool proceeding of formally issuing before me an accusation against a clergyman of this Diocese of violation of canon and great indignity thereon to the Diocese of Illinois, because he has so far respected the judicial decision of his own Diocese as to shape his course in conformity therewith. I am requested to bring him to trial, because, believing in the official declaration of his Bishop that the prohibition to officiate in Illinois, (supposing it not to have been illegal) was removed by legal process, he has proceeded accordingly.

At first I thought it would be only manifesting a proper respect to my own Diocese to take no notice of that communication. It certainly deserved no notice. But afterwards, out of regard to the peace of the Presbyter concerned, I concluded to send it to the Standing Committee, with the request that they would take such proceedings in the premises as they should see fit. After due consideration that body decided, and reported to me, "that the Rev. J. W. Cracraft has violated no Canon of this Church in preaching in Galesburgh, Ill.; that he is not liable to presentment for trial, and they hereby ignore the charge preferred by the acting ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese of Illinois."

The report of the Committee was sent, in copy, to the President of the Committee of Illinois, with my official declaration that the said Presbyter "is in regular standing, and the complaint is discharged."

What is to come next cannot be anticipated. The same assumption of revisory authority that presumed to ignore the previous action of this Diocese, and to call it "evasive," may, with just as much reason, set the present aside.

That assumption is the subversion of the foundations of all inter-diocesan law and propriety. It is much worse than violation of the Canons [illegible]. It is the violation of that essential basis of ecclesiastical union on which all Canons having respect to the relations of the several dioceses with one another, depend for all their force and importance.

Brethren, you know me too well not to know that it is with the greatest pain, and with a feeling of mortification, as a lover of our church's honor, that I have felt it a duty to lay this case before you. If it were a matter in which I had any but an official part, I should have hesitated the more.

ACTION OF THE OHIO STANDING COMMITTEE.

The action of the Standing Committee of the Diocese to which Bishop McIlvaine's address refers, is as follows, being a copy of the record entered upon the minutes of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio, May 14th, 1866, and ordered to be sent to the Bishop of the Diocese:

At a meeting of the standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio, held April 25th, 1866, the following document was received from the Bishop of the Diocese:

Copy of Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois, held March 1st, 1866.

WHEREAS, The Bishop of Illinois did, previous to his departure for Europe, empower the Standing Committee to act as the ecclesiastical authority in his absence, and

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this committee that the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, a Presbyter of the Diocese of Ohio, is officiating at Galesburg in violation of the prohibition imposed upon him by the Bishop under date of Nov. 22, 1864; and

WHEREAS, The Bishop of Ohio, in his statement of an admonition passed upon the Rev. J. W. Cracraft in a former case of discipline, did state that it was his duty to submit to the prohibition till the question of lawfulness should be adjudicated by some higher authority than his own; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee will, in compliance with Canon 8, Title II, give notice to the ecclesiastical authority of Ohio of the violation of the canon by the said Rev. J. W. Cracraft, exhibiting with the information given, reasonable ground for presuming its correctness, to the end that he may be proceeded against for trial.

The President of the Standing Committee is requested to carry this resolution into effect. Signed,

CLINTON LOCKE, T. N. BENEDICT,
H. W. BEERS, N. B. KIDDER,
A. C. CALKINS, [illegible]
Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois.

From evidence before the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio, it appears that the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, a Presbyter of said Diocese, residing in Illinois, was prohibited (Nov. 22, 1864) from officiating in the Diocese of Illinois by the Bishop of that Diocese, on the ground of certain charges which were preferred against him to the Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. With those charges was also a charge of violation of said prohibition.

After full and impartial judicial proceedings were had in the Diocese of Ohio. [Title II, Canon 8, Sect. 1 of Digest, and Canon I of the Diocese of Ohio,] Mr. Cracraft was declared (Feb. 12, 1866) released from all complaints preferred by the Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, and from all proceedings thereon, and regarded as in regular standing as a Presbyter in this Diocese. [Letter of admonition.]

Whereupon the Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio gave to the Rev. J. W. Cracraft a letter dimissory to the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese of Illinois, (dated Feb. 27, 1866,) declaring the said J. W. Cracraft "in regular standing, and has not been released from the charges for which he was presented." (Letter Dimissory.)

[illegible] in the month of May, 1866, [illegible] to regular standing, and after presentation of the letter dimissory to the Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, resumed preaching in Galesburg, and has continued regularly to officiate to the present time.

The question before the Standing Committee as the judicial body [illegible] is, whether, by this action, the Rev. J. W. Cracraft has violated any canon of this church, as accused by the acting ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese of Illinois [illegible]

The Standing Committee [illegible] the prohibition laid upon him by the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, Nov. 22, 1864. On a former occasion, [illegible] the Rev. J. W. Cracraft for trial for a violation of that prohibition [illegible] at the same time, that the said Rev. Mr. Cracraft was in justice entitled to the benefit of the doubt which existed in reference to the lawfulness of the prohibition. [Admonition.]

But passing over, at this time also, the question of the lawfulness of the prohibition by the Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, the Standing Committee regards said prohibition as necessarily removed by the judicial proceedings which have restored the Rev. J. W. Cracraft to regular clerical standing, exempting him from the charges for which he was prohibited. In law and justice he is in the position of one "acquitted on trial." The charges against him [illegible] fully and finally disposed of. There is no appeal and no review. [Judge Hoffman's opinion.] The prohibition has nothing to rest on, and falls as a matter of course.

It appears, however, that the Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois has since refused to receive the letter dimissory of the Rev. Mr. Cracraft, and the reason assigned by him for said refusal is, that he is "compelled to consider the proceedings in the case of the Standing Committee in the Diocese of Ohio, as evasive of the complaint and offences, and leaving reasonable question whether the canon has been properly complied with." [Letter of Bishop Whitehouse to Bishop McIlvaine, dated April 16, 1866.] It does not appear what power the Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois has to compulsion, but the allegation concerning the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio is contrary to facts, and an unlawful assumption of authority to revise the judicial proceedings of another Diocese. [illegible] the proceedings on the part of the Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois [illegible] standing of the Rev. Mr. Cracraft. The continuation of the prohibition after judicial proceedings and administration of the sentence imposed, is an arbitrary and unlawful attempt to change or add to said sentence, which the Rev. Mr. Cracraft is not bound in law or justice to respect.

Furthermore, the Rev. J. W. Cracraft did (after the first and only violation of the prohibition for which he was tried) [illegible] till the question of lawfulness was adjudicated by some authority higher than his own. The only authority to which the Rev. Mr. Cracraft is amenable is the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident. (Tit. II Can. 1, sec. 1) and that authority, has, after full judicial process, according to canon, declared, "Here I dismiss the case, and release you (the Rev. Mr. Cracraft), from all complaints preferred by the Bishop of Illinois, and from all proceedings thereon, and regard you as now in regular standing as a Presbyter in this Diocese." [Letter of admonition.] And moreover, the Standing Committee, after deliberation, instructed the Rev. Mr. Cracraft "that the inhibition was without authority of law, and has been from the beginning, wholly null and void." [Bishop McIlvaine's letter to Bishop Whitehouse, with postscript, dated April 15, 1866.]

In view of these various facts, the Standing Committee believe that the Rev. J. W. Cracraft has violated no canon of this Church in preaching in Galesburg, Illinois, and that he is not liable to presentment for trial, and they hereby ignore the charge preferred against him by the acting ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese of Illinois.

We annex also the Report of the Committee of five appointed by the Convention, to whom was referred the portion of the Bishop's address given above.

The committee appointed to consider so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the case of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, have considered the same, and also the carefully prepared report of the Standing Committee, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we approve the course of our Standing Committee, and of our Bishop in the case of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, believing him now clearly entitled to be received by the ecclesiastical authority of any other Diocese as a clergyman of good standing in this Church.

(Signed)
S. A. BRONSON,
ERASTUS BURR,
L. W. BANCROFT,
JOHN W. ANDREWS,
KENT JARVIS.

THE CHOLERA ON THE SEA.

A Pestilence Ship from Antwerp on the Way to New York—The Sick Passengers Returned to Antwerp.

[From the N. Y. World, June 21.]

The following letter was received a few days ago by the firm of William F. Schmidt's Son, 55 Beaver street, from their agents in Antwerp. It was immediately sent to the Board of Health, and preparations are making to quarantine the vessel spoken of on her arrival here, which is expected about the 1st of July. It is feared that she may have the cholera still on board, notwithstanding all the precautions taken to have all the sick removed from her before her departure from her foreign port:

ANTWERP, May 31, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed you will find a list of the passengers who died, and of those who are still lying sick at the hospital at [illegible], taken from the ship Agnes which vessel was to have sailed direct for New York on the 15th inst., but was detained (as you have already learned by our last reports of the 18th) by the breaking out of thirteen cases of cholera. The Government officials, as also the Marine Commissioners, took [illegible] spread of the fearful epidemic. A fort was put in proper state to be occupied as a hospital for the sick, experienced physicians were put in charge, nurses and soldiers who offered their services did their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the affected. Four sisters of charity took charge of the women and children, and the Protestant and Catholic clergy were untiring in their duties. We sent fresh meat, bread, and vegetables [illegible] daily, and visited the sick personally to see that the sufferers received the best of treatment. We furnished the sick with clean and new bedding, &c., burning that which had been used.

Notwithstanding all our exertions, fifty-six persons died, and there are still ten very sick.

The Agnes sailed this morning at three o'clock with the well passengers on board. Such of the passengers as wished to return home were furnished with transportation, and those who chose to proceed took passage by the same vessel, and we hope the sea air may put a stop to the epidemic. The latest cases of sickness were typhus fever, not cholera. We give you these details so that you may know [illegible] effects of the [illegible] deliver them to the consuls, as law prescribes. We call your attention to it, so that the relatives of the dead may reclaim them. There are one hundred and thirty-five passengers on board, and we hope they will have a quick and safe passage.

(Signed) STEINMAN & CO.

To Wm. F. Schmidt's Son, 55 Beaver st.

The following is the list of those who died on board the vessel:

Mathias [illegible], Huberta Doris, Auguste Many, Johanne Scheie, Cornelia De Witte, Nadie Hobecke, Anne Werner, Cornelia Popering, Wilhelm Goemans, Henry Hermans, Johanna Steenberg, Pierre [illegible], Daniel Ochtman, Anna Ochtman, [illegible], Bernard De Grote, Pierre Vanderbey, Johanna Vollmer, Peter Kubbi, Maria Kubbi, Mary Kubbi, Edward Nest, Jacob Leewin, Clemens Conrad, Franz Lubermann, Xaver Hafner, Francis Culmann, George Birk, Mina Kohn, Michel Saropa, Frederic Spoor, Catharine Linden, Franz Linden, Caroline Roos, Angelica Stephan, Louise Kannengiesser, Paul Mailedo, Mary Lemar, Johanna Knobiauck, Elizabeth Fleischmann, Peter Plums, Pierre De Voss, [illegible] Vogt, Lucia [illegible], Anton Conrad, Jak [illegible], Hendrica Vandsine, Carl Abele, Elisabeth Inerzenheim, Nicolaus Hansen, Martin Hansen, Eva Hansen, Johanne Jonker.

THE ORANGE COUNTY TRAGEDY.

Arrest of one of the Supposed Murderers of Woodward.

[From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger June 21.]

No crime ever committed in southern Indiana has caused more intense excitement in the neighborhood where the deed was done, than the horrible murder of the Woodward family near Orangeville, Orange County. The citizens, as soon as the terrible crime became known, organized into scouting parties, and set out to search for the bloody villains who committed the deed. On Tuesday evening one of the scouts got upon the track of a man who had been seen early in the morning and again in the afternoon, some two or three miles from the scene of the wholesale killing. They followed his track into the hills, and finally succeeded in finding and arresting him. He gave his name as Wilhelm Sanders, and it is said acknowledged that he was one of the party that visited Woodward's house, but denied that he took any part in the killing. His dress corresponded exactly with that described by Woodward's mother as being worn by one of the murderers.

The most intense excitement was caused by the arrest of this man, and there was strong talk of lynching him. He was taken by the officers to Paoli, to be lodged in jail for safe keeping, and to prevent the exasperated people from hanging him on the spot. No other cause appears to be alleged for this triple and most likely quadruple murder, than the hope of obtaining a sum of money which it was believed Woodward possessed. Woodward's mother, who was so severely wounded by the murderers, it is probable is dead before this time, as it was not believed she could possibly recover.

The most diligent search is being made for the accomplices of Sanders in this horrible crime; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the search may prove successful.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Important Circular from the Governor-General of Cuba.

The United States Consul at Havana, Thomas Sabine, has enclosed to the Secretary of State a translation of the circular addressed by the present Governor-General of Cuba, General Lersundi, to the Governors and Lieut. Governors of the various Districts of the Island on the subject of the slave trade. Gen. Lersundi expresses himself determined to suppress the traffic:

CIRCULAR.

The Government of Her Majesty our Queen, constant in its intention to exterminate the slave trade in these dominions, has just renewed to me the orders which for that purpose it had already dictated, and enjoined upon me the most active and decided persecution against negro traders, and as it is very possible that they, believing that the present occasion in which there has been effected a recent change in the superior authority of this island, is the most propitious to obtain their end, and acting under this belief may attempt to land several cargoes of Africans on these coasts, I advise you that I am resolved in respect to the laws and the compliance of my duty, not to allow these orders to be infringed for any consideration whatever; and for you to employ all your zeal, watchfulness and activity, to capture any expedition that may attempt to land, on the understanding that I will be severe, and exact of you the most scrupulous responsibility for any accident in relation to the aforesaid traffic that may occur within the jurisdiction of your command.

God grant your Excellency many years.

FRANCISCO LERSUNDI.

To the Governor (or Lieutenant Governor) of ———.

HAVANA, June 7, 1866.

Lawyers on a Strike.

The lawyers in Huntsville, Alabama, in view of the changed condition of the country, have struck for "higher wages." They advertise their demands as follows:

1. No fee of less than ten dollars will be charged.

2. On all unlitigated collections made by us, whether by suit or otherwise, we will charge seven and one-half per cent on all sums collected of five thousand dollars or less. If the aggregate amount collected on a single claim exceeds five thousand dollars, upon the excess, five per cent.

3. For obtaining judgments upon debts, where the debtors are or prove to be insolvent, two and one-half per cent shall be the fee, not to be less, however, in any case.

4. We will not consider the relation of client and attorney as established by any consultation, if a fee is not paid as for such consultation.

5th. Not less than one-fourth of the fee, as a retainer, must in all cases be paid at the time of employment; but less than ten dollars will not be received in any case. This rule applies to collections as to all other cases.

THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCILS.

Latest from the Commissioners at Fort Laramie and Fort Sully.

Features of the Grand Pow-wows—What will be done at Laramie—The Second General Council—Details of the late Shooting Affair—The Situation at Fort Sully.

[Editorial Correspondence Omaha Republican.]

THE FORT LARAMIE COUNCIL.

FORT LARAMIE, June 8th, 1866.

The second general council with the Chiefs and head men of the Brule and Ogalallah Sioux was held on the 5th inst. Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Red Leaf, and "The Man afraid of his Horses," four of the most prominent and influential Chiefs of the Sioux Nation, responded to the opening address of the Commissioners. The tone and spirit of the speeches of these distinguished leaders of the powerful bands which they represent, were conciliatory and peaceful, and there no longer remains a reasonable doubt that a treaty, upon a basis perfectly satisfactory to all parties, will be concluded within the coming week.

The chiefs, at the conclusion of their speeches, announced to the Commissioners that they were satisfied that a treaty could be effected, and asked for time to bring in their people, who are at present congregated in large numbers on the White River, about fifty miles distant from this post. Of course the request was acceded to. The chiefs, having been liberally supplied with subsistence and presents, left for their camps this morning, and will probably return on Tuesday evening of next week. Meanwhile the Commissioners will prepare a treaty, embodying the main points which have already been agreed upon, with such details and additional provisions as are necessary to give validity and form to the agreement.

On the return of the Chiefs with their bands, another general council will be convened, at which the original propositions will be repeated in presence of a large majority of the tribes interested. Next in order will be the reading of the various articles of the proposed treaty, to the Chiefs and head men. This will perhaps occupy an entire sitting of the Council, as the greatest possible care will be taken to explain, fully, every provision of the treaty, however minute or unimportant.

ORIGIN OF THE LATE DISTURBANCE.

[From the Colorado News.]

Lieut. Chas. E. Coloney, Fifth United States Volunteers, arrived yesterday from Fort Laramie, and gives us some items of interest from Fort Laramie, which post he left yesterday week. There were about two thousand Indians there, and others were expected in to participate in the treaty. They very narrowly escaped a serious muss with the Indians some two weeks since. The difficulty arose from a papoose having been shot by the guard. It seems that the sentinel repeatedly challenged a party which was approaching his beat in the night, and receiving no answer, fired and killed the child which was in the arms of its mother, who was coming in with two or three Indians. The sentinel did only his duty, but it came very near causing serious difficulties; the Indians were finally pacified by large donations of horses, beef, cattle, rations, etc., which, under the circumstances, was perhaps the best thing that could be done. The papoose was a niece of Red Beads, one of the big chiefs of the Sioux. The accomplished lady of Big Ribs, chief of the band of Sioux lately in this vicinity, has passed to the happy hunting grounds. Mrs Big Ribs departed this life some two weeks since. Lieut. Coloney believes that a treaty can be made with the Northern Indians, but how lasting it will be appears to be a clear case of *quien sabe*.

THE TREATY MAKING AT FORT SULLY.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

A letter from Hon. Joseph R. Brown, Commissioner at Fort Sully, of the date of June 3d, says there were about 3,000 Indians there waiting with little or no patience for the arrival of the Commissioners, who are making haste very slowly. Gen. Curtis had been present some time, but being alone, he can do nothing. The appointment for this post was set for the 20th of May, consequently the Commissioners are now fourteen days behind time, the delay probably being caused by the heavy freight on the supply boat. Mr. Brown does not believe much good will be accomplished by these treaties, but he hopes they may succeed. There was no doubt that there was a deep rooted hostility to the whites, and contempt for the officers of the government in the mass of the Indians now there, the opinions of Gen. Curtis and others to the contrary notwithstanding. But all Indians are shrewd diplomatists, and as a boat load of supplies was expected, they exhibit a fair programme *on the stage*. A grand pow-wow had been held on board the steamer by the leading men of the tribes and the Commissioners, and everything done that was possible to effect a permanent peace between the red man and his white brethren, though a rumor prevailed that one of the tribes had seceded and gone, its leading men remarking, "Too many soldiers come; no good to Indians." On shore, the braves were having a high old time, while the medicine men were exerting to the uttermost their magic power to aid and assist in forming a treaty that would prove permanent. One of the medicine men appeared with thongs of raw hide run through the skin of his breast, to each end of which was attached the head of a Buffalo, and thus hampered he danced until the thongs tore loose from the lacerated flesh. Others went through similar ordeals, much to the gratification of the red men.

THE MAYAGUEZ CALAMITY.

A Porto Rico Town Destroyed—Loss half a million dollars—Gallantry of American Tars.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

U. S. STEAMER BIENVILLE,
MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO, May 31, 1866.

We had been cruising around the islands some time, visiting the different parts and exchanging the customary courtesies with the officials, without anything unusual happening or excitement occurring to relieve the regular routine of ship's duty until our arrival here. Soon after we came into port a fire took place, threatening to consume the entire city, and in the extinguishing of which the officers and crew of this vessel occupied a prominent part.

The fire broke out about 11:30 p. m., on the 26th, originating in the kitchen of a *cafe* in the Calle (street) Petro, where some fat was being "tried out," and which boiling over, set fire to the floor, rapidly communicating to the roof and in an incredible short space of time enveloping the entire building in flame. On the calles in this quarter mostly frame houses were erected, being occupied as lodging houses and *cafes* by the poorer class of the inhabitants; but so rapid was the progress of the destructive element, that soon the coffee warehouses, orphan asylum and the mansions of the wealthier population were scorching under the withering heat, while the double-spired cathedral Del Notre loomed up in gloomy grandeur and frowned down upon the eager monster which was licking its very portals.

The facilities in Mayaguez for procuring water in sufficient quantities in case of fire are very limited; and the miserable old tub, denominated a fire-engine, which the citizens endeavored to place in use, was incapable of forcing beyond a few feet the little amount of water which was placed in the box. Some other remedy was necessary to prevent the destruction of the city, and word being sent off to the Bienville, all the available force of the vessel that could properly be spared was quickly summoned for the relief. Boats were lowered, officers and men soon in and the shore reached, where two divisions were formed, one in charge of Acting Master Joseph Avant and Third Assistant Engineer W. S. Jarboe; the other under Boatswain H. Peters and Mate J. Kemp; the whole under the immediate command of the executive officer of the vessel, Lieutenant Commander Henry B. Seely. Surgeon Wm. Johnson also accompanied the party to render his services, and at 2 a. m. precisely the impromptu fire brigade left the wharf for the scene of conflagration, one mile and a half distant. The Calle Joseph led directly to it, and at a double quick all hands swept down the road, blocks, tackles and hook ropes swinging over the arms and shoulders of stalwart men, and the polished axes of the pioneers glittering in the beams of a tropical moon.

It needed but a glance on arriving at the fire, to at once devise the only mode for its extinguishment; and with characteristic energy and promptitude, Lieut. Commander Seely gave his orders; the working of the engine for the time was abandoned, and the inhabitants systematically organized into gangs for passing water, while the crew of the vessel brought ropes, axes and tackles into requisition, and every one went to work with a hearty good will. Houses were torn down to keep the fire from spreading, and the debris carried off and carted away; the grim *Padres* of the cathedral gazing with evident satisfaction at the gradual receding of the flames from before their portals, over which they had kept faithful vigil throughout the night.

The break of day found all hands still at work and the element yet devastating, yet the flickering shoots of fire which ever and anon rose in the sky, crimsoning the gray of morn, gave evidence that vitality was gone, and the conflagration well nigh its end. At 7 a. m. the fire was completely subdued, and the Bienville's officers and crew wearily retraced their steps down the road leading to the landing, and there embarked on board their vessel. Coffee and refreshments of all kinds were served out to the party previous to leaving, and the gratitude of the citizens was very great, manifesting itself in many ways. A special meeting of the corporation was called on the 27th (Sunday,) and their action upon that occasion you will find in a translation of the letters I forward you.

A fine supper was also given to our officers on Monday following, at the Casino club-house, at which Com. Werden, Surgeon Johnson, Chief Engineer Hunt and other officers of the Bienville were present, and were welcomed by some two hundred of the principal citizens of Mayaguez, including Lepier, military Governor; Augustin Espina, commander of the naval station and the alcalde. Toasts were given and drank, brief but felicitous addresses made, and the party separated with the kindest feelings.

Some fifty-two houses were burned, and the loss will fully equal $400,000, and on which there is an insurance of $100,000. As at Port-au-Prince lumber is scarce, the work of rebuilding will be slow. Considerable coffee was damaged by water, but not to any great amount. The unfortunates who have been left homeless and destitute, are being well taken care of by those who escaped the great calamity.

The Platte Country Railroad Sale.

[From the Kansas City Journal.]

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad Company of Iowa have purchased that portion of the Platte Country Railroad extending from St. Joseph to the State line north, paying therefor $150,000 in Missouri State bonds. Mr. Phelps, the President of the Iowa Company, on behalf of the purchasers, obligates them to complete the road to the Iowa State line by the 1st of January, 1867. The cars already run to Savannah, and grading is completed to Forrest City, [illegible] miles (by rivers) above St. Joseph. The line for the balance of the way follows the Missouri river valley, where the grading is very light, and the necessary bridging and culverts can be built at a light expense. Mr. Phelps has already purchased, we understand, the necessary iron and other materials for its speedy construction. Otoe County, in Nebraska, has donated $100,000 in county bonds to aid in its construction to Nebraska City, upon condition that it be built to that point within one year from September next, and the purchasers have accepted the grant upon the condition named.

The road from Council Bluffs to the Iowa line has been for some time in active construction, and we understand is under contract to be in operation by the first day of January next; so that the only portion of the route from Kansas City to Council Bluffs remaining unprovided for is the link of thirty-one miles from Weston to this point. The Missouri Pacific Railroad and the city of St. Louis will soon be compelled to see the great interest they have in the completion of the line from Kansas City to Weston, so as to make a direct railway connection with Omaha over this two hundred and fifty miles of continuous road. If they fail to secure this connection by building the Platte Country Railroad from Weston here, the entire business coming from the west to Omaha will be transferred at St. Joseph to the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and be carried over it to Chicago. Until the completion of the roads through Iowa, from the East to Omaha, nothing can be more certain than that western business of the northern lines will take this course. If St. Louis will, she can at least divide this trade with Chicago, by having direct rail communication with Omaha, over the Platte Country Road.

THE STEAM DISINFECTOR.

Highly Interesting and Important Scientific and Sanitary Experiments at Seguin's Point.

[From the New York Herald, June 21.]

The disinfecting chamber which Dr. Bell, of Brooklyn, was empowered by those having authority to fit up in one of the buildings at Seguin's Point, has been completed under the immediate direction of Mr. L. W. Leeds, a well known engineer of Philadelphia. At the invitation of Mr. Bell several distinguished gentlemen were in attendance yesterday to witness the experiments testing the efficiency of steam in destroying by heat the active or living principle of anything having the power to grow or propagate itself. Before giving the result of the experiment, it should be premised that the facilities for testing the utility of steam for this purpose were far from being what they should be. The boiler was an old one, of but three horse power, had been long in use, and could sustain but thirty-five pounds pressure; while Dr. Bell has claimed from the very first that no test altogether satisfactory could be had without a boiler that could bear a pressure of one hundred pounds. But as it was not considered advisable to get a new boiler, the following expedient was resorted to to make up for the difference of temperature between what it would be at a pressure of thirty-five pounds and a pressure of a hundred: A coil of heaters, such as those in common use for heating rooms, was encased in masonry, covered over with sand in a furnace placed beneath. This coil was put directly under the disinfecting chamber, a fire was kindled in the furnace underneath, and the steam admitted to the chamber was first made to pass through the coil and thus became greatly superheated.

The disinfecting chamber is a small room containing about five hundred cubic feet, built at one end of a long and narrow apartment, with the floor a little higher than a man's head above the main floor. A couple of doors, reaching from top to bottom, and shutting one upon another, so as to prevent the escape of steam, afford an entrance. In the upper part of the room there is an aperture entering the chimney for the escape of air while the room is filling with steam. It opens into the chimney for the purpose of preventing the possibility of any poison getting out of the building with the air before the room has been heated to such a degree as to destroy it. In the centre of the wall opposite the entrance was a self-registering thermometer. There was also a thermometer suspended through the ceiling, and still another directly under it, about eighteen inches from the floor, and between the doors and the wall. The steam was admitted through the floor.

The first experiment was for the purpose of learning what degree of heat would be generated in the chamber in the space of five minutes, and test its effect upon various articles put inside. A dozen or two of oysters and other shell fish were put upon a board and raised a few inches from the floor; there were also some eggs and small fish put on this board. Three other eggs, so wrapped up in a soldier's blanket that no steam could reach them without first penetrating eight folds of the blanket, were placed on a board. The doors were then closed, and the superheated steam admitted. The following table will indicate the temperature as registered by the two thermometers at the expiration of each sixty seconds, the figures first given for each minute being marked by the thermometer suspended through the ceiling:

1 minute	130	5 minutes	260
1 minute	105	2 minutes	175
2 minutes	220	4 minutes	135
3 minutes	185	4 minutes	207
5 minutes	128	4 minutes	202

The self-registering thermometer showed two hundred and fifty degrees.

Upon opening the doors, they were found perfectly dry, and the turpentine was oozing from them as if they had lain in the sun. The oysters, fish and eggs, on the board were found to be well cooked, the eggs having been done hard and clear through. The eggs in the blanket, however, were but little more than warmed.

The second trial was ten minutes in duration, and with the same articles inside, with the addition of a broadcloth coat and a pair of linen pantaloons, just starched and ironed. The annexed table will show the temperature:

1 minute	165	6 minutes	214
1 minute	167	6 minutes	198
2 minutes	176	7 minutes	216
3 minutes	185	7 minutes	202
3 minutes	210	9 minutes	220
3 minutes	195	9 minutes	205
2 minutes	190	8 minutes	218
2 minutes	180	8 minutes	223
4 minutes	202	10 minutes	235
4 minutes	192	10 minutes	208

The self-registering thermometer marked 260.

In this trial the oysters, clams, &c., were well cooked as before; but the eggs in the blanket were not changed in the least. The coat, as soon as it could be got out, was as dry as when it first went in. The pantaloons were as stiff, and showed the creases of the iron the same as before. Mr. Leeds had made an experiment about noon, before Mr. Bell arrived. He did not succeed in getting the temperature above 208, against the 235 given in the above tables; yet he succeeded in cooking the eggs hard that were wrapped in the blanket. The different result in the second instance is attributed to the fact that the blanket was taken from the exposure to the sun, without a particle of moisture in it; the dry, superheated steam was then admitted, and the wool of the blanket being a poor conductor of heat, none was communicated to the eggs; but in the first instance the blanket had been taken from a sheltered place, and the steam that was first admitted was at a low temperature. The conclusion was, that the steam to begin with should be at a low temperature, so that the moisture contained in it will be gradually forced into any bales of goods that may require disinfection, and that moisture serves as a conductor for the superheated steam when admitted.

Dr. Swinburn made the statement last evening that a place will be fitted up at once on board of one of the ships in the lower bay for the purpose of disinfecting baggage, so that no one need be alarmed on that score. The disinfecting room at Seguin's Point is to be used only for such clothing as the passengers from a ship actually have on them when they are transferred.

An Extraordinary Wager and How it Ended.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, June 23.]

Peter Motts, the proprietor of a small tobacco store in the Fifth ward, actuated with a lofty ambition, made a wager of forty-five dollars with a friend that he could stand for twenty-four hours on a pedestal before his own door. The pedestal alluded to had just been erected for the purpose of putting thereon a "poor Indian," and is about ten feet high and some ten inches square at the summit. A little before eleven o'clock yesterday morning he ascended to his perch—which is in full view of the Union depot and the passing trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad—and as may well be supposed he was soon surrounded with a gaping, curious multitude, who amused themselves by discussing Mott's power of endurance, and speculating on the possibility of his being able to remain posted for the time specified in the bet. Toward the afternoon the excitement became intense and people flocked in crowds to see Motts in his elevated position until at nine o'clock last evening an assemblage numbering some five hundred, had collected around the spot. At this juncture the police arrived with an order from the Mayor for Motts dethronement, and he was accordingly taken down, much to the disgust of his auditors. This is one of the very rare instances where a Caucasian has shown any desire to take the place of the poor aborigine, and owing to the conduct of his Honor, it will doubtless be the last. Money to the amount of several hundred dollars was bet on this affair, which will have now to be withdrawn.

A Mistake Corrected.

STEAMER "PERSIA,"
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, June 22.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reading your paper of the 20th instant, I find a despatch, dated Augusta, Ga., June 12, which says that "George Pitts and [illegible] of Griffin were elected by a large majority as Anti-Bureauites, as delegates to the Freedmen's Convention. The despatch further refers to the Bureau agent at Griffin, but as the whole thing is plainly intended for [illegible] as I know that the part I have quoted to be false, I may safely presume the balance is. I have been absent from my post a short time on account of ill-health, and consequently know but little of what has transpired in my absence, but I do know the political principles of the two delegates above named. George Pitts is an intelligent colored man, and not a freed one—he was born free—and in all his conferences with the Bureau has shown a frank support, and more than anxiety to have it perpetuated. A clique there, however, attempted to class him as Anti-Bureau, at the head of which was a brainless editor of a rebel paper, and George denied and denounced the whole in a speech to his class. The freedmen of the South have, and I, after six months experience, (since the withdrawal of the armies) know that there would be no such thing as existence there for them, was it not for the protection the Bureau affords them.

I heartily endorse every word of your correspondent [illegible] as they exist, and has not been exaggerated. He includes a portion of the territory under my jurisdiction. (Merriwether County,) consequently I have a right to know.

J. CLARKE SWAYZE,
Ag't Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Spalding Co., Ga.
Office at Griffin.

The Retributive Justice of the War.

[River Correspondence of the Rochester Democrat.]

It is nevertheless true that along the Mississippi River, in almost every case where plantation buildings have been destroyed, it was simple retributive justice upon the owners, and where villages have been shelled or burned, it was done on account of the act of the inhabitants. Traveling on a Mississippi steamer one sees here and there ruins of houses, tall chimneys marking the place where once stood great gins turning out hundreds of bales of cotton yearly, heaps of ruins instead of the few buildings which constitute a flourishing Southern town, and all the other tokens of the progress of a great army through an enemy's country. If the tender-hearted passenger is moved to the belief that wanton destruction and unjustifiable outrages have been committed, the captain, who is familiar with all river history, will explain how and why this burning came about. Here a small party of Union soldiers were betrayed into an ambush of guerillas and then brutally murdered, whereupon the commander of the nearest gunboat [illegible] in the place, [illegible] to the attack. There is a village [illegible] because when a Government [illegible] on her bar, all the citizens [illegible] to capture and burn her. [illegible] where a steamer loaded with [illegible] hailed from the shore, and when near a party of guerillas fired upon [illegible] behind the levee and then took horses for the woods. Thus it [illegible] the whole catalogue—the [illegible] which they brought about [illegible] upon their own heads, and they [illegible] summarily punished for their [illegible] rebellion.

NORTHWESTERN ITEMS.

ILLINOIS.

A correspondent at Henry, Marshall [illegible] sends us some items of local [illegible] town of Marshall is located on one of [illegible] in the State, and is made up of [illegible] inhabitants. There is not much [illegible] going on; [illegible] a want of public spirit. [illegible] authorities voted against improving the [illegible] for which they ought to be ashamed. [illegible] A call was made through the city paper [illegible] to make arrangements to celebrate [illegible] July. Only half a dozen persons [illegible] call, so the project fell through. The churches in the city, all small, [illegible] filled. The pulpits are ably [illegible] revival last spring, a Christian Association [illegible] organized, which promises to be a power. [illegible] It meets in Odd Fellows Hall. The *Courier* and the *Telegraph* are to be consolidated, and will be issued in that shape [illegible] of July. By this combination a first-class [illegible] will be the result.

A convention of the editors of [illegible] will meet at Mattoon, on Thursday [illegible] inst. A good time generally [illegible]

The Mattoon *Gazette* says a [illegible] residing at Mattoon, named Jake South, [illegible] dered in that city on the 18th [illegible] through the body, by [illegible] South was a man of very bad character [illegible] cognised as the leading spirit among [illegible] and desperate young men who [illegible] many of whom will doubtless [illegible] their teacher in the walks of vice. The [illegible] handed justice seems to have [illegible] have avenged, at last, the death of [illegible] his hands,) in 1862. Riley, at the [illegible] keeper of the Essex House saloon. [illegible] that killed South took effect on almost the [illegible] spot where his shot struck Riley. No [illegible] murderer has been discovered, and there [illegible] be little or no desire that he should be [illegible] He has rid the town of a public nuisance.

At the annual meeting of the DuPage [illegible] Bible Society, held at Wheaton, on the [illegible] the following officers were elected for [illegible] Prof. J. C. Webster, President; Rev. [illegible] ken, Rev. E. Obrian, H. C. [illegible], Vice [illegible] L. W. Mills, Secretary; Luther L. [illegible] and Depositary; Erastus Gary, [illegible] Adams, Directors. This society is [illegible] American Bible Society at New York; [illegible] Bibles and Testaments from that Society [illegible] funds to the same. In connection [illegible] society there are eleven branches, [illegible] Depository, where Bibles and Testaments [illegible] cheap, and the poor supplied gratis. [illegible] receipts for the past year were [illegible] $360 were given to the American Bible [illegible] $300 paid for books; $132 [illegible]

The wool growers of Whiteside [illegible] called a convention of Wool Growers, [illegible] at Morrison on the 7th of July next, [illegible] compare views and experience in [illegible] The convention will also consider the [illegible] establishing a woollen factory in Whiteside [illegible]

IOWA.

A meeting of the citizens of Grinnell [illegible] the purpose of expressing the feeling [illegible] munity in regard to the [illegible] and brutal assault upon Hon. J. [illegible] nell, was held at that [illegible] 18th inst. The meeting was largely [illegible] the leading citizens. Remarks were [illegible] L. F. Parker, Dr. R. Sears, Dr. T. [illegible] Dr. G. F. Magoun, President of Iowa College, [illegible] Rev. Mr. [illegible], and others [illegible] resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That [illegible] Rousseau [illegible] on Hon. J. B. Grinnell the highest [illegible] [illegible]

Kalamazoo College. [illegible] The Commencement exercises of [illegible] institution will occur as follows: [illegible] Sunday a. m., 24th inst., [illegible] by Prof. Gregory. [illegible] Sunday evening, Sermon [illegible] Society, by Rev. L. B. [illegible] Monday evening, Address before [illegible] ciety of the Ladies' College, [illegible] of Kalamazoo. [illegible] Tuesday evening, Address [illegible] and the Philolexian Societies [illegible] Wednesday, a. m., [illegible] the graduating class. [illegible] an address on the character of [illegible] Smith, a sincere friend and [illegible] the College. The inauguration of Rev. [illegible] of Theology at the Theological [illegible] place on Tuesday afternoon, [illegible]

The Chicago Postoffice—A Card from Andrew Shuman.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

In your Washington special of [illegible] I find the following announcement: "The name of Andrew Shuman [illegible] Chicago *Journal*, has been [illegible] the Illinois [illegible] for Postmaster [illegible]" If my name has been "placed on [illegible] for the office of Postmaster of Chicago [illegible] any other appointment under the [illegible] tration at Washington, it has [illegible] without my knowledge or consent [illegible] applicant for no office.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting—Fire [illegible] Court House—The [illegible] Annual Appropriation [illegible]

An adjourned meeting of the Common [illegible] was held last evening in the Council [illegible] Mayor in the chair. [illegible] present, Aldermen Kalamazoo, [illegible] D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Calkins, [illegible] [illegible]

Ald. Wicker moved the [illegible] mittee of six—two from each division, [illegible] with the special committee [illegible] of Supervisors, to [illegible] the Court House [illegible]

The motion prevailed. The committee [illegible] pointed by the Council as follows: South Division—Ald. Wicker and [illegible] West Division—Ald. Talcott and [illegible] North Division—Ald. Lawson and [illegible]

Ald. Proudfoot, by consent, [illegible] directing the removal [illegible] time, of all bodies [illegible] nuquests have been [illegible] house. The Aldermen [illegible] only allowed to remain [illegible] but are kept three for [illegible] [illegible]

The motion prevailed.

[illegible]

Ald. Holden moved [illegible] Bill and the report of the [illegible] [illegible] Carried.

[illegible]

The motion prevailed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Complaint against Kinsley's Cuisine—The State Street Railroad Collision—The Baron Von Glahn Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—*Before Hon. J. M. Wilson C. J., and Hons. J. E. Gary and J. A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*—Hayes vs. Kinsley et al. In this suit, instituted by Dr. Justin Hayes, against Herbert M. Kinsley and Samuel H. Nickerson, to recover damages laid at $10,000, the declaration of plaintiff has been filed.

Plaintiff claims that he has for some time past been engaged as a practicing physician in certain rooms in the brick building on State street known as Crosby's building, where he resided with his family and received as boarders persons who have placed themselves under his care for medical treatment. He charges that the defendants were possessed in the same building of certain other rooms which it was their duty to keep in a cleanly and healthy condition, but which he alleges they have allowed to become unhealthy and the source of noxious and poisonous smells, said odors not only being inconvenient and injurious to him in his practice as a physician, but detrimental to his health.

Heartt, administrator, vs. The C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Action of trespass on the case to recover damages laid at $10,000. In this suit also plaintiff has filed his declaration.

The instrument sets forth that on the 7th inst., the defendant was and still is a body corporate, owning the railroad known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, running from this city to Quincy, and that on the 7th inst. aforesaid, one Daniel B. Heartt, deceased, was crossing the track of defendant's road, on State street, near Sixteenth, with a fire engine, owned by the City of Chicago, when, without any mismanagement on his part, but owing to the negligence and carelessness of the servants of defendant, said fire engine was struck with great force and violence by a locomotive, operated by defendant, and known as engine "61," and by reason thereof, said Daniel B. Heartt was so seriously injured that he died a few moments after the collision.

Ayres vs. The North Chicago City Railway Company. Verdict defendant guilty, and damages assessed at $50. Motion by defendant for new trial.

Baroness Von Glahn vs. the Baron Von Glahn. In chancery. Bill for divorce upon the ground of extreme cruelty. In this cause a jury was empanelled yesterday and the trial commenced in open Court before Judge Jameson.

Parker vs. Chadwick. Motion for new trial by defendant overruled, and judgment on verdict. Appeal prayed and allowed; bond and bill of exceptions to be filed in ten days.

Barding vs. Kenosha County Bank. Continued on defendant's motion at defendant's costs.

Eldridge vs. Adams. Set down for trial by Court.

Runiz vs. Berlowitz. Trial by Court. Finding for plaintiff; damages assessed at $43 and judgment.

Shafer, use, etc vs. [illegible]. Dismissed for want of prosecution at plaintiff's costs.

Benerise vs. Keller et al. On trial.

New Suits.—John M. Durand, Henry C. Durand, Heman G. Powers and Jeremiah H. Briggs vs. William Scheetel and F. H. Brust. Confession of judgment on a note for $135, dated June 19th instant, and payable one day after date, with interest at ten per cent.

Reinhold F. Kluman vs. Thomas Campan. Action of assumpsit by attachment, on the ground of non-residence, to recover an indebtedness of $363.23, being the balance due upon a promissory note for $458.45, dated May 25th, 1866, and payable one day after date.

Charles Reissig and Augustus Schmidt vs. S. S. Klox and F. W. Tilton. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $300.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Hon. Erastus S. Williams, Judge.*—Wheelock et al. vs. Nelson. Continued by agreement of parties.

Brand vs. Woodruff. Finding by Court for plaintiff. Damages assessed at $305. Motion by defendant for new trial and in arrest of judgment.

Jewett et al. vs. Diehl. Default and judgment for $234.48.

Hess vs. Wiegeman et al. Demurrer to second plea of defendant Wiegeman sustained, and leave given to him to plead by this morning.

Caryea vs. Burnham. Motion for new trial overruled and judgment on verdict. Exceptions by plaintiff and two weeks given to file bill of exceptions.

New Suits.—Alfred J. Cross vs. John F. Wright. Assumpsit. Damages $300. *Capias* issued.

James Cox and W. Horace Smith vs. William Bartlett and Ira Bartlett. Assumpsit. Damages $3,000.

Patrick Brady vs. William [illegible]. Appeal.

Charles H. Schwab, Edward McDonald and J. Benj. Smith vs. James Malloy. Confession of judgment for $1,053.60.

Benj. Laber vs. James Ives. Assumpsit. Damages $1,000.

John H. Hughes vs. Robert Duncan. Appeal.

Joel H. Guyes. The unknown heirs or devisees of Allen Bay, deceased, and F. L. Sherman. Bill.

COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Hon. James B. Bradwell, Judge.*—This court was not in session yesterday.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual period of examination and public exhibition in our public schools is rapidly approaching. It is a time of considerable interest to thousands, as showing the results of the past year's tuition, and establishing officially the standing of the pupils and the degree of excellence of the system pursued. The following are the leading events in the order of exercises:

The examination of the pupils of the grammar department who have been selected as candidates for admission to the High School will assemble in the High School building for examination.

The candidates for admission to the Normal department will be examined on Saturday next.

The exhibitions of the primary departments will be held on Monday afternoon of next week, and those of the grammar departments on Tuesday morning.

The High School public exercises will be held in the Opera House on Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening the Alumni will meet in the same building.

The High School examinations will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week, in the High School building. The following classes will be examined by the instructors below mentioned:

WEDNESDAY.

9—10½ a. m. Botany—Miss Van Patten. Latin—Mr. Dewey. German—Mr. Reed. Geometry—Mr. Gaytes.

10½—12. Botany—Miss Trimingham. [illegible]—Mr. Wells. French and German—Mr. Howland. Astronomy—Mr. Peabody. Latin—Mr. [illegible].

2—3½ p. m. Algebra—Miss Van Patten. Geometry—Mr. Delano. Greek—Mr. Dewey. History—Mr. Wells. Geography—Mr. Delano. Geometry—Mr. Gaytes.

3½—5. [illegible]

THURSDAY.

9—10½ a. m. Botany—Miss Trimingham. Mensuration—Mr. Peabody. Latin—Mr. Dewey. German—Mr. Reed. [illegible] Pupils. Geology—Mr. Peabody. Caesar—Mr. Wells. German—Mr. Reed.

10½—12. Geometry—Miss Van Patten. History—Mr. Wells. [illegible]

2—3½ p. m. [illegible]—Mr. Gaytes.

3½—5 p. m. Physical Geography—Mr. Delano. [illegible] Political Economy—Mr. Howland. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Peabody.

A NOTED CHARACTER IN LIMBO.—For nearly 400 years an impression has prevailed that Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, was dead. This is a great mistake. It was some other man that died at Valladolid on the 20th of May, 1506. Christopher still lives. He was on exhibition yesterday forenoon in the Police Court. He can now be seen at the County Jail, where he has taken apartments for the summer season. It appears that C. C. did not return to Spain after the completion of his third voyage, but went on an expedition into Florida, where he found the Fountain of Youth, afterwards vainly sought after by old Ponce de Leone. The climate of Florida changed his complexion from white to a dark cream color, and after many years of wanderings and privations in the everglades he was finally captured by the celebrated Billy Bowlegs, who sold him to a Georgia planter. Christopher remained with his new master until the third year of the great slaveholders' rebellion, when he escaped into the Federal lines and became servant to a Yankee Colonel, with whom he continued to live until peace was declared. Then he came North, and a few weeks ago arrived in Chicago. Christopher was lounging about in the vicinity of the North Western depot last Saturday evening, and seeing a caboose car open, he stepped in to see what it contained. Discovering a coat belonging to a conductor named Levi Sawyer, lying in a cupboard drawer, "Cristoval" divested himself of a ragged blouse and donned the latter garment. Not yet satisfied he made further search and soon unearthed a clean shirt, a bunch of keys, gold pen, pocket book and several other articles of more or less value. Tieing these into a neat package the old voyager started to leave the car, but was captured by a police officer and taken to the West Side station. When placed in the dock yesterday forenoon Mr. Columbus said he was sorry for what he had done, and offered to leave the county if his Honor, Justice Milliken, would but permit him to do so. The magistrate, however, was not in a humor to hearken to such requests, even from so great a man as the discoverer of America, and in imitation of a certain Francisco de Bobadilla, ordered him to be committed to the County Jail in default of $500 bail.

CINCINNATI IN CHICAGO.—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday last:

"When the invitation of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company was accepted by the City Council, a few days since, to make an excursion trip to St. Louis, the members little imagined the magnitude of the trip they had consented to make. [illegible] a few ex-city officers and their families [illegible] two hundred in number. The excursionists will leave Cincinnati next Monday morning at seven o'clock in the new and elegant cars of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. [illegible] Vincennes, and there [illegible] over night. On Tuesday morning the [illegible] will leave for St. Louis, arriving at Mound City on [illegible] where the authorities of that city will give the Cincinnati a grand reception. The Cincinnatians are to be taken through the city, around the suburbs, and in the evening will be banqueted by their friends. On Wednesday evening the party will leave St. Louis for Chicago, where they will receive another grand ovation and a ride on the lake. On Friday evening the excursionists will leave Chicago for Cincinnati, over the Indianapolis, Lafayette, Michigan City & Chicago Railroad, arriving home on Saturday. We have no doubt, from the arrangements made, that a very enjoyable trip is in prospective."

INCIDENT ON A STREET CAR.—A circumstance occurred yesterday morning, at the corner of [illegible] and Randolph streets, which excited a momentary feeling of indignation and pity among some of the passengers. A poor little boy was waiting for the car, with his dinner pail in hand, to ride [illegible] [illegible]

FENIANS.—A meeting of members of the F. B. was held in their hall last evening, at which the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Fenian Brotherhood are in favor of universal liberty, and that they will endorse no party who are not in favor of human liberty in every form.

They also resolved that the Irish people of America be requested to cast their [illegible] liberty.

The meeting adjourned to meet on next Sunday, [illegible] who are holding a meeting in New York to-night.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—The annual [illegible] exercises of the Law School connected with the University of Chicago will be held in Smith & Nixon's Hall, on Saturday evening next, instead of July 3d, as first announced. The [illegible] [illegible]

ROBBERY.—A [illegible] yesterday suddenly [illegible] pocket-book [illegible] [illegible]

FALSE ALARM.—Some excited individual passing Newberry's block, on the corner of [illegible] and Kinzie streets, about eight o'clock last evening, discovered a quantity of smoke issuing from [illegible] [illegible]

FROM LA[illegible]

Colorado Mining [illegible] Railroad Facilities [illegible] Heavy Rains [illegible] man Clarke.

[Special Despatch to [illegible]]

[illegible]

FROM MIL[illegible]

Cases of Drowning [illegible] Steamer [illegible]

[Special Despatch to [illegible]]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AN[illegible]

MONDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is old in its construction. At Nebraska City [illegible] the purchasers have accepted the grant upon the condition named.

The road from Council Bluffs to the Iowa line has been for some time in active construction, and we understand is under contract to be in operation by the first day of January next, so that the only portion of the route from Kansas City to Council Bluffs remaining unprovided for is the link of thirty-one miles from Weston to this point. The Missouri Pacific Railroad and the city of St. Louis will soon be compelled to see the great interest they have in the completion of the line from Kansas City to Weston, so as to make a direct railway connection with Omaha over this two hundred and fifty miles of continuous road. If they fail to secure this connection by building the Platte Country Railroad from Weston here, the entire business coming from the west to Omaha will be transferred at St. Joseph to the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and be carried over it to Chicago. Until the completion of the roads through Iowa, from the East to Omaha, nothing can be more certain than that western business of the northern lines will take this course. If St. Louis will, she can at least divide this trade with Chicago, by having direct rail communication with Omaha, over the Platte Country Road.

THE STEAM DISINFECTOR.

Highly Interesting and Important Scientific and Sanitary Experiments at Seguin's Point.

[From the New York Herald, June 23.]

The disinfecting chamber which Dr. Bell, of Brooklyn, was empowered by those having authority to fit up in one of the buildings at Seguin's Point, has been completed under the immediate direction of Mr. L. W. Leeds, a well known engineer of Philadelphia. At the invitation of Mr. Bell several distinguished gentlemen were in attendance yesterday to witness the experiments testing the efficiency of steam in destroying by heat the active or living principle of anything having the power to grow or propagate itself. Before giving the result of the experiment, it should be premised that the facilities for testing the utility of steam for this purpose were far from being what they should be. The boiler was an old one, of but three horse power, had been long in use, and could sustain but thirty-five pounds pressure; while Dr. Bell has claimed from the very first that no test altogether satisfactory could be had without a boiler that could bear a pressure of one hundred pounds. But as it was not considered advisable to get a new boiler, the following expedient was resorted to to make up for the difference of temperature between what it would be at a pressure of thirty-five pounds and a pressure of a hundred: A coil of heaters, such as those in common use for heating rooms, was encased in masonry, covered over with sand in a furnace placed beneath. This coil was put directly under the disinfecting chamber, a fire was kindled in the furnace underneath, and the steam admitted to the chamber was first made to pass through the coil and thus became greatly superheated.

The disinfecting chamber is a small room containing about five hundred cubic feet, built at one end of a long and narrow apartment, with the floor a little higher than a man's head above the main floor. A couple of doors, reaching from top to bottom, and shutting one upon another, so as to prevent the escape of steam, afford an entrance. In the upper part of the room there is an aperture entering the chimney for the escape of air while the room is filling with steam. It opens into the chimney for the purpose of preventing the possibility of any poison getting out of the building with the air before the room has been heated to such a degree as to destroy it. In the centre of the wall opposite the entrance was a self-registering thermometer. There was also a thermometer suspended through the ceiling, and still another directly under it, about eighteen inches from the floor, and between the doors and the wall. The steam was admitted through the floor.

The first experiment was for the purpose of learning what degree of heat would be generated in the chamber in the space of five minutes, and test its effect upon various articles put inside. A dozen or two of oysters and other shell fish were put upon a board and raised a few inches from the floor; there were also some eggs and small fish put on this board. Three other eggs, so wrapped up in a soldier's blanket that no steam could reach them without first penetrating eight folds of the blanket, were placed on a board. The doors were then closed, and the superheated steam admitted. The following table will indicate the temperature as registered by the two thermometers at the expiration of each sixty seconds, the figures first given for each minute being marked by the thermometer suspended through the ceiling:

1 minute	130	3 minutes	[illegible]
1 minute	160	3 minutes	[illegible]
2 minutes	[illegible]	4 minutes	135
2 minutes	160	4 minutes	[illegible]
3 minutes	116	4 minutes	[illegible]

The self-registering thermometer showed two hundred and fifty degrees.

Upon opening the doors, they were found perfectly dry, and the turpentine was oozing from them as if they had lain in the sun. The oysters, fish and eggs, on the board were found to be well cooked, the eggs having been done hard and clear through. The eggs in the blanket, however, were but little more than warmed.

The second trial was ten minutes in duration, and with the same articles inside, with the addition of a broadcloth coat and a pair of linen pantaloons, just starched and ironed. The annexed table will show the temperature:

1 minute	185	6 minutes	214
1 minute	187	6 minutes	[illegible]
2 minutes	[illegible]	7 minutes	[illegible]
2 minutes	[illegible]	7 minutes	[illegible]
3 minutes	210	8 minutes	[illegible]
3 minutes	[illegible]	8 minutes	[illegible]
4 minutes	[illegible]	9 minutes	[illegible]
4 minutes	[illegible]	9 minutes	[illegible]
5 minutes	[illegible]	10 minutes	[illegible]
5 minutes	[illegible]	10 minutes	[illegible]

The self-registering thermometer marked 300.

In this trial the oysters, clams, &c., were well cooked as before; but the eggs in the blanket were not changed in the least. The coat, as soon as it could be got out, was as dry as when it first went in. The pantaloons were as stiff, and showed the creases of the iron the same as before. Mr. Leeds had made an experiment about noon, before Mr. Bell arrived. He did not succeed in getting the temperature above 208, against the 225 given in the above tables; yet he succeeded in cooking the eggs hard that were wrapped in the blanket. The different result in the second instance is attributed to the fact that the blanket was taken from the exposure to the sun, without a particle of moisture in it; the dry, superheated steam was then admitted, and the wool of the blanket being a poor conductor of heat, none was communicated to the eggs; but in the first instance the blanket had been taken from a sheltered place, and the steam that was first admitted was at a low temperature. The conclusion was, that the steam to begin with should be at a low temperature, so that the moisture contained in it will be gradually forced into any bales of goods that may require disinfection, and that moisture serves as a conductor for the superheated steam when admitted.

Dr. Swinburn made the statement last evening that a place will be fitted up at once on board of one of the ships in the lower bay for the purpose of disinfecting baggage, so that no one need be alarmed on that score. The disinfecting room at Seguin's Point is to be used only for such clothing as the passengers from a ship actually have on them when they are transferred.

An Extraordinary Wager and How it Ended.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, June 23.]

Peter Motts, the proprietor of a small tobacco store in the Fifth ward, actuated with a lofty ambition, made a wager of forty-five dollars with a friend that he could stand for twenty-four hours on a pedestal before his own door. The pedestal alluded to had just been erected for the purpose of putting thereon a "poor Indian," and is about ten feet high and some ten inches square at the summit. A little before eleven o'clock yesterday morning he ascended to his perch—which is in full view of the Union depot and the passing trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad—and as may well be supposed he was soon surrounded with a gaping, curious multitude, who amused themselves by discussing Mott's power of endurance, and speculating on the possibility of his being able to remain posted for the time specified in the bet. Toward the afternoon the excitement became intense and people flocked in crowds to see Motts in his elevated position until at nine o'clock last evening an assemblage numbering some five hundred, had collected around the spot. At this juncture the police arrived with an order from the Mayor for Motts dethronement, and he was accordingly taken down, much to the disgust of his auditors. This is one of the very rare instances where a Caucasian has shown any desire to take the place of the poor aborigine, and owing to the conduct of his Honor, it will doubtless be the last. Money to the amount of several hundred dollars was bet on this affair, which will have now to be withdrawn.

A Mistake Corrected.

STEAMER "PEMBINA,"
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, June 22.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reading your paper of the [illegible] instant, I find a despatch, dated Augusta, Ga., June 16, which says that "George Pitts and [illegible] of Griffin, were elected by a large majority as Anti-Bureauites, as delegates to the Freedmen's Convention. The despatch further refers to the Bureau agent at Griffin, but as the whole thing is evidently intended for Copperhead consumption, and as I know the part I have quoted to be false, I may safely presume the balance is. I have been absent from my post a short time on account of ill health, and consequently know but little of what has transpired in my absence, but I do know the political principles of the two delegates above named. George Pitts is an intelligent colored man, and not a freedman—he was born free—and in all his conferences with the Bureau has shown a frank [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

J. CLARKE SWAYZE,
Ag't Bureau R. F. & A. L.
Spalding Co., Ga.
Office at Griffin.

The Distributive Justice of the War.

[illegible]

It is nevertheless true that along the Mississippi River, in almost every case where plantation buildings have been destroyed, [illegible]

[illegible]

DOMESTIC [illegible]

ILLINOIS.

A correspondent at Henry, Marshall County, sends us some items of local interest. [illegible]

[illegible]

A convention of the editors of Central Illinois will meet at Mattoon, on Thursday next, [illegible]. A good time generally is anticipated.

The Mattoon Gazette says a notorious [illegible] residing at Mattoon, named Jake South, was murdered in that city on the 18th inst., by a shot through the body, by some person unknown. South was a man of very bad character, recognized as the leading spirit among the rough and desperate young men who frequent [illegible] [illegible]

At the annual meeting of the DuPage Bible Society, held at Wheaton, on the [illegible], the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Prof. J. C. Webster, President; [illegible] [illegible]

The wool growers of Whiteside County have called a convention of Wool Growers, to be held at Morrison on the 7th of July next, to compare views and experience in wool growing. The convention will also consider the establishing a woolen factory in Whiteside.

IOWA.

A meeting of the citizens of Grinnell, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the community in regard to the recent cowardly and brutal assault upon Hon. J. B. Grinnell, was held at that town on the 20th inst. The meeting was largely attended by the leading citizens. Remarks were made by L. F. Parker, Dr. R. Sears, Dr. T. [illegible], Dr. G. F. Magoun, President of Iowa College, Rev. Mr. [illegible], and others. The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That Lovell H. Rousseau has [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A saloon keeper named McCarty, [illegible] fell from a window of the third story [illegible] of the Barrett House, at Burlington, one week ago, was instantly killed. [illegible] at the time of the fatal occurrence.

Kalamazoo College, Michigan.

The Commencement exercises of this institution will occur as follows:

Sunday p. m., 24th inst., Baccalaureate by Pres. Gregory.

Sunday evening, Sermon before the [illegible] Society, by Rev. L. B. Barker, of [illegible].

Monday evening, Address before the Society of the Ladies' College, by [illegible], of Kalamazoo.

Tuesday evening, Address before the [illegible] and the Philolexian Societies.

Wednesday, a. m., Commencement [illegible] the graduating class. The President will [illegible] an address on the character of the late [illegible] Smith, a sincere friend and liberal benefactor of the College.

The inauguration of Rev. S. Bailey, [illegible] of Theology at the Theological Seminary, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 26th inst.

The Chicago Postoffice—A Card from Andrew Shuman, Esq.

CHICAGO, June [illegible]

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

In your Washington special of this [illegible] I find the following announcement:

"The name of Andrew Shuman, editor of the Chicago Journal, has been placed on the [illegible] the Illinois slate here for Postmaster of [illegible]."

If my name has been "placed on the [illegible]" for the office of Postmaster of Chicago, or any other appointment under the Administration at Washington, it has been without my knowledge or consent. I am an applicant for no office.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW SHUMAN.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting—Fire Engine—Court House—The Dead—The Annual Appropriation Bill.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening in the Council Chamber, his Honor the Mayor in the chair. There were present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, [illegible], D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Calkins, [illegible], Moore, Schuler, Talcott, Woodard, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Huntley, [illegible], Engel, Shackford, Lawson, Clark and [illegible]. Also, Walter Kimball, Esq., City Comptroller, S. A. Irvin, Esq., Counsel for the Corporation.

THE ROLLING MILLS FIRE.

A communication was submitted by [illegible] from the Rolling Mills Company setting forth the necessity for a fire engine in that locality. The communication set forth that at the late fire at the mills the company sustained a loss of [illegible] which but $45,000 was covered by insurance; the immediate vicinity of the mills are [illegible] and within the radius of a mile property worth $4,000,000. It was claimed that there are no facilities for the prevention of destruction by fire; the nearest steam fire engine in the city, it was stated, has twice proved disabled when called for use.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance and the Board of Police.

THE COURT HOUSE.

Ald. Wicker moved the appointment of a committee of six—two from each division—to act with the special committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, to consider the joint occupation of the Court House by the county and city.

The motion prevailed. The committee was appointed by the Council as follows:

South Division—Ald. Wicker and [illegible].
West Division—Ald. Talcott and [illegible].
North Division—Ald. Lawson and [illegible].

THE CITY DEAD HOUSE.

Ald. Proudfoot, by consent, submitted a resolution, directing the removal within a reasonable time, of all bodies for burial, which are [illegible] inquests have been held, to the city dead house. The Aldermen stated that bodies were only allowed to remain in the house a [illegible] but are kept three for weeks until "a [illegible]" accumulated.

The motion prevailed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Ald. Holden moved to take up the Appropriation Bill and the report of the Committee on Finance. Carried.

Ald. Holden moved to amend [illegible] increasing the amount for repairing [illegible] street bridge from $500 to $1,000. The motion prevailed.

Ald. Holden moved to add to the [illegible] appropriating $15,000 for the city's [illegible] new bridge at Eighteenth street, [illegible] the same be not appropriated until [illegible] amount be subscribed by property owners in the vicinity. The proviso was adopted.

Alderman Holden offered an amendment to the section concerning bridges, that no [illegible] be commenced until the dock lines be [illegible]. The amendment prevailed.

Alderman Kann submitted a [illegible] from the Board of Public Works, [illegible] pursuance thereof that the salary of the [illegible] at Halsted street be increased by [illegible] $[illegible], and that the total [illegible] bridge tenders be suitably increased. [illegible] prevailed.

Alderman Knickerbocker moved to add $[illegible] to the appropriation for the [illegible] pound in the West Division. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Woodard moved to increase the appropriation by adding $[illegible] to the salary of the [illegible] of the West Division, giving him $[illegible].

Ald. Calkins moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion prevailed.

Ald. Holden moved to reduce the [illegible] for repairing Dearborn Park from [illegible]. The motion was lost, ayes [illegible], noes [illegible].

Ald. Holden moved the [illegible] tion Bill as amended by the [illegible] Whole and the Council. Carried.

Ald. Moore moved to adjourn. The motion prevailed and the Council adjourned.

EXAMINATION OF THE FIRE [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Complaint against Kinsley's Coffee—The North Street Railroad Collision—The Baron Von Glahn Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—Before Hon. J. M. Wilson, C. J., and Hons. J. A. Jameson and J. [illegible], Associate Justices.—Bayer vs. Kinsley et al. [illegible]

[illegible]

Amenda vs. The North Chicago City Railway Company. Verdict defendant guilty, and damages assessed at $[illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—Before Hon. Erastus S. Williams, Judge.—Wheelock et al. vs. Nelson. Continued by agreement of parties.

Brand vs. Woodruff. Finding by Court for plaintiff. [illegible]

[illegible]

New Suits.—Alfred J. Cross vs. John F. Wright. Assumpsit. Damages $[illegible].

[illegible]

Patrick Brady vs. William Wicker. Appeal.

Charles R. Schwab, Edward McDonald and J. [illegible] vs. Ogden [illegible]. Confession of judgment.

Benj. Liber vs. James Ives. Assumpsit. Damages $1,000.

John H. Hughes vs. Robert Duncan. Appeal.

Joel H. Gates. The unknown heirs or devisees of Amos Bay, deceased, and F. C. Sherman.

RECORDER'S COURT OF COOK COUNTY—Hon. James B. Bradwell, Judge.—This court was not in session yesterday.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual period of examination and public exhibition in our public schools is rapidly approaching. It is a time of considerable interest to thousands, as showing the results of the past year's tuition, and establishing officially the standing of the pupils and the degree of excellence of the system pursued. The following are the leading events in the series of exercises:

[illegible]

The High School public exercises will be held in the Opera House on Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening the Alumni will meet in the same building.

The High School examinations will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week, in the High School building. The following classes will be examined by the instructors below mentioned:

WEDNESDAY.

9—9¾ a. m. Botany—Miss Van Patten.
Latin—Mr. Dewey.
German—Mr. [illegible].
Geometry—Mr. Gaytes.
Botany—Miss Trimingham.
Chemistry—Mr. Weise.

9¾—11. [illegible] and [illegible]—Mr. Howland.
Astronomy—Mr. Peabody.

11—12¼ p. m. Latin—Mr. Howland.
French and German—Mr. Reed.
Latin—Miss Van Patten.
Geometry—Mr. Delano.
Greek—Mr. Dewey.
History—Mr. [illegible].
Geography—Mr. Delano.
Geometry—Mr. Gaytes.

THURSDAY.

9—10¼ a. m. Botany—Miss Trimingham.
Mensuration—Mr. Peabody.
Latin—Mr. Dewey.
German—Mr. Reed.
Music—Normal Pupils.
Zoology—Mr. Peabody.

10¼—11. Geometry—Mr. [illegible].
German—Mr. Reed.
Geometry—Miss Van Patten.
Botany—Miss Van Patten.
Rhetoric—Mr. Weise.
Geometry—Mr. Gaytes.

1—2¾ p. m. Physical Geography—Mr. Delano.
Political Economy—Mr. Howland.
Natural Philosophy—Mr. Peabody.

A NOTED CHARACTER IN LIMBO.—For nearly 400 years an impression has prevailed that Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, was dead. This is a great mistake. [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI IN CHICAGO.—We clip the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday last: "When the invitation of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company was accepted by the City Council, a few days since, to make an excursion trip to St. Louis, [illegible]

[illegible]

INJURED ON A STREET CAR.—A circumstance [illegible]

[illegible]

FALSE ALARM.—[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM LAWRENCE.

Colorado Mining News—Additional Railroad Facilities—Damages by Heavy Rains—Speech by Congressman Clarke.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, June 25.

Late advices from Colorado state that the mining season is opening with greater promise than at any time during the last three years, especially in the gulch bar and placer diggings, and mining is being pushed with remarkable activity.

A new express train, with sleeping cars, will be put on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad on Monday morning, through from St. Louis to Kansas City, [illegible] miles in about twelve hours. With the improvements and shortening of time on the Kansas and St. Joseph Railroad, in a short time passengers will be able to make the trip from Chicago to Lawrence in about twenty-four hours.

The heavy rain night before last swept off a bridge at Secondine, on the Union Pacific Road, between this place and Wyandotte. Trains will be all right in a day or two. The water rose six feet in two hours, and nine feet in one day.

Hon. Sidney Clarke, M. C., spoke last night to a crowded house in Frazer's Hall. His bold, radical speech won him a reelection beyond peradventure.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Case of Drowning—Accident to the Steamer Planet.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, June 25.

A man named *Fred.* Kruzer was drowned yesterday while bathing in the harbor; also, an emigrant named Iver Lawson, a Norwegian, who had just arrived. Both were unmarried men.

Weather cool and showery.

The steamer Planet, on her way up from Chicago, broke her piston rod and cylinder head this morning, about eight miles south of Manitowoc, and is now at anchor there unable to move until assistance arrives. Her passengers went to Manitowoc on a schooner.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25, 1866.

The money market to-day was generally reported to be easy and moderately active. Good paper was readily discounted at the banks at 10 per cent per annum; but second-rate paper was negotiated on the street at 1@1¼ per cent per month.

The market for Eastern Exchange to-day was dull and heavy, and round lots were sold among brokers at a discount of 75c per thousand; but counter rates remain steady at ⅛@1-10 discount buying, and par selling. The supply of exchange is at present quite liberal, and under a liberal demand by wholesale merchants, the market is heavy.

The steamer *Germania*, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst., was telegraphed yesterday evening—reporting Five-Twenty bonds at [illegible]. This is a decline of ¼ of 1 per cent. in bonds since the arrival of the *China*. Breadstuffs were reported to be firm, and Provisions were steady.

The news by the *Germania* are of a warlike nature; but no battle had taken place, and till we have news of bloodshed, values will not be disturbed materially.

The steamer's news, if it had any effect, was to depress the general produce markets. Flour was steady. Wheat ruled about 2c per bushel lower. Corn declined ½c per bushel. Oats were steady and quiet. Rye was easier. Mess Pork declined 50c per brl. Bulk Meats were quiet but firm. Lard was dull and nominal. Freights were quiet and rather easier.

The receipts of produce continue on a liberal scale—embracing to-day, 4,926 brls Flour, 40,369 bu Wheat, 271,274 bu Corn, 84,141 bu Oats, 7,550 bu Rye, and 2,000 bu Barley.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 153, declined to 152¾, advanced to 154⅜ and closed at 154½. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

10.30 a. m.	153	2.00 p. m.	153⅞
11.00 a. m.	152¾	2.00 p. m.	153⅞
11.15 a. m.	153½	3.30 p. m.	153⅞
11.30 a. m.	153⅝	4.15 p. m.	154⅜
11.45 a. m.	153½	4.30 p. m.	154⅜
11.30 a. m.	154	4.30 p. m.	154½
12.45 p. m.	153¾		

Here the gold market has been irregular, opening at 151@152, and closing at 153. Silver was dull and nominal at 14@142.

Government Securities continue steady and firm, with an active local demand. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾@	110¼@
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	103¾@	103¾@
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	103
U. S. 5-20s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, large	96	96¼
U. S. 10-40s, small	95¾	96
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	103¾@103⅝	103⅞
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	103¾@103⅝	103⅞
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	103¾@103⅝	103⅞
U. S. 7-30s, small	103	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	113	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	111¼	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	111	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	110	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	109	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	107¾	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	106	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Sept., 1865	105¾	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Oct., 1865	105	

The Second National Bank of this city quotes Government Securities as follows:

	Buying.		Buying.
Coupon, 1881	110	June Comp., 1864	113
5-20 Coupon	[illegible]	July Comp., 1864	111¼
5-20 Coupon, large	103¾@103⅝	August	110
5-20 Coupon, small	103¾@103⅝	Oct.	110
10-40 Coupon, large	96	Dec.	109
10-40 Coupon, small	95¾	May	107¾
7-30, large	103⅝	August	106
7-30, small	103	Sept.	105¾
		Oct.	105

Local Securities are quiet but firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City Sevens	93¾@94	
Cook Co. Sevens	93	
Chamber of Commerce	80	85

—At the meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Chicago & Rock Island Company, held in New York on Thursday last, for organization, Mr. John F. Tracy, of Chicago, was made President, Mr. E. W. Dunham Treasurer, Mr. Francis H. Tows, Secretary.

—Messrs. Scripps, Preston & Kean, 47 Clark street, in their *Daily Letter* quote:

	Buyer.	Seller.
U. S. Bonds 5-20, large	103	103¾
7-30, large	103	103¾
Land Warrants, 120 acres	[illegible]	
Land Warrants, 160 acres	[illegible]	
College Scrip	[illegible]	

—In Boston, according to the Bank Statements, since June 24, the loans have decreased $[illegible]; specie decreased $180,000; legal tenders decreased $[illegible]; deposits remain without change; circulation decreased $1,000,000. With deposits amounting to $43,000,000 and circulation $[illegible], they have $22,300,000 of legal tenders and $[illegible] in specie. The amount of loans is $[illegible].

—The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad has declared a dividend of $5.00 per share.

—The Michigan Central Railroad Company has declared a dividend of $5.00 per share, payable on the 1st of July.

—The coupons of the Chicago & Alton Railroad first bonds will be paid in New York on the 2d day of July.

—The following railway earnings are reported for the second week in June:

	1865.	1866.	
Michigan Central	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	Dec. $5,649
Chicago & R. Island	70,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. 1,351
Chicago & Great Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,401
Great Western & Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Saturday reviews the money market as follows:

[illegible]

Columbia Oil stock is in demand and held pretty firmly, in anticipation of a handsome dividend in July. [illegible]

[illegible]

[Copy of Circular to Shareholders.]

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF [illegible]

To creditors unsecured		[illegible]
To creditors holding security	[illegible]	
Estimated value of security held	[illegible]	
To liabilities on account of James McHenry	[illegible]	
To liabilities on bills to be provided for by other parties	50,000 0 0	
To liabilities on bills receivable	68,426 1 8	
By cash at bankers		[illegible]
By debtors		7,744 15 11
By securities in hand		7,750 7 3
By plant		66,751 0 0
By surplus from creditors holding security, per contra		32,000 0 0
Deferred assets, viz:		128,000 17 0
Advances on works after allowing for contingencies		
Debt due from James McHenry, after charging him with $[illegible], per contra		574,540 1 0
Balances of advances in respect of works which are being carried out by other parties		222,327 4 7
Sundry assets		188,000 0 0
Interest on freehold and leasehold properties		136,870 0 3
		88,000 0 0
Total		£2,[illegible] 12 10

Although the above statement shows a surplus of £1,[illegible], exclusive of the private estates of the firm, it is understood that the valuation has been made upon terms allowing a depreciation of £[illegible],000 or £600,000 since the beginning of the year.

In reference to the above statement it is necessary to explain that the item described as debt from Mr. McHenry is a debt from the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company, of which Mr. McHenry has acted as financial agent, and that it was stated by Mr. Coleman to be covered by securities of threefold value. Also that the position of the liabilities of Mr. Crampton with the estate of Messrs. Peto & Betts will not interfere with due execution of Mr. Crampton's separate contracts in Turkey and elsewhere.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for Cash, June 25, 1866, received by Joseph M. Lyons, Broker:

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.		1st Bd	2d Bd
N. Y. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ₱ cent 5-20 coupons, 1862	103¾	....
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ₱ cent 5-20 coupons, 1864	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5 ₱ cent 10-40	96¾	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas'y Notes 7 3-10, 1st series	103⅜	....
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7 3-10, 2d series	103⅜	....
Bur & Quincy	126	126	U. S. 7 3-10, 3d series	103⅜	....
Illinois Cent.	120½	120½	Gold	154½	153¼
C. & Reading	108¾	108¾			
U. S. 6 ₱ cent bonds, 1881	110⅝	....			
U. S. 6 ₱ cent 5-20 coup., '62	103⅜	....			

Market—1st Board steady. Second Board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25, 1866.

The receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours, are as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	4,926	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	40,369	[illegible]
Corn, bu	271,274	[illegible]
Oats, bu	84,141	[illegible]
Rye, bu	7,550	[illegible]
Barley, bu	2,000	[illegible]
Grass Seed	....	440
Broom Corn, lbs	....	42,018
Cured Meats, lbs	13,000	....
Pork, brls	....	3,620
Lard, lbs	....	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	140	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	8,307	71,120
Live Hogs, No.	19,568	67,557
Cattle, No.	1,673	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	1,081
Highwines, brls	54,963	10,462
Wool, lbs	100	....
Lumber, M	42,400	17,641
Shingles, M	2,747	2,100
Lath, M	2,355	[illegible]
	[illegible]	618

SHIPMENTS PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	4,439	1,907
Wheat, bu	29,532	129,467
Corn, bu	102,070	172,108
Oats, bu	227,368	92,500
Rye, bu	2,157	....
Barley, bu	1,056	....
Grass Seed, lbs	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	....	60,150
Cured Meats, lbs	3,580	....
Beef, brls	306,358	12,907
Pork, brls	78	....
Lard, lbs	854	....
Tallow, lbs	17,936	....
Butter, lbs	71,740	....
Live Hogs, No.	54,167	....
Cattle, No.	1,384	2,407
Hides, lbs	632	1,047
Highwines, brls	126,347	....
Wool, lbs	121	10
Lumber, M	41,[illegible]	....

The Liverpool steamer, with dates to the 13th inst., was telegraphed this morning, reporting Breadstuffs firm, Provisions steady.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but the general markets ruled quiet and rather heavy, and prices generally ruled lower.

The Provision market, owing to unfavorable advices from New York, ruled dull and heavy, and we note a decline of 50c in Mess Pork, with sales of 300 brls, partly overhauled and overweight taken out, at $28.00. Bulk Meats were quiet, but stocks are still held very firmly. Lard was neglected.

Highwines were quiet and nominal at $[illegible] for free, and 35¼@35c for bonded.

There was less activity in Flour to-day, but the market ruled quiet and steady, and we note sales of about 1,800 brls at $13.00 for White Winter Extras, $9.50@11.00 for Spring Extras, and $8.50 for Spring Supers. Unsound Flour was sold at $6.00@7.87½.

The Wheat market was comparatively dull, and prices fell 1¼@2c per bushel. The steamer's news, though favorable, had no influence on the market, but rather otherwise. Only about 110,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.95@1.95 for No. 1 Northwestern, $1.87½@1.89 for regular No. 1 Spring; $1.81¼ for No. 2 Northwestern; and $1.11 for No. 2 Regular—the market closing weak and dull at $1.69 for regular No. 1 Spring in store.

The Corn market was moderately active to-day at a decline of ½c per bushel; but the demand was limited in consequence of a scarcity of vessels. About 350,000 bushels changed hands, at 54c for No. 1 Canal afloat, 58½@58c for No. 1 Corn in store, and 52@53½c for No. 2 in store—the market closing weak, with free sellers of No. 1 Corn in store at 54½c, and a limited demand at 54c.

The market for Oats was quiet and steady, with sales of 60,000 bushels at 33@33c for No. 1 and 30¼@30c for No. 2—the market closing quiet but firm at 33½@32½c for No. 1 Oats in store.

The market for Rye was quiet and easier, but very irregular, with sales of 12,000 bushels at 71@73½c for No. 1 Rye, and 66@66½c for No. 2—the market closing steady.

There was nothing doing in Barley, and the market was entirely nominal.

Lake Freights were dull—mainly in consequence of a scarcity of vessels, and we note light engagements at 13@13½c for Corn and 9¼@9½c for Oats to Buffalo.

Eggs were in fair request at 19@21c. There is little inquiry for shipment, the demand being confined chiefly to local wants. Some lots were being held at 22@23c, but there were few buyers at the former, and none at the latter figure.

The general Fruit market was active. Choice domestic dried fruits are becoming exceedingly scarce, and dealers are demanding full rates. The supply of Oranges and Lemons is unusually liberal for the season, and prices to-day suffered a reduction of 50c. Green Apples are arriving in limited quantities, and sell readily at $7.00@7.50 per brl. Strawberries were scarce at 25c per quart—by the case.

LATER.

The wheat market in the afternoon and evening was a shade firmer than at the close of 'Change, and we note sales of regular No. 1 Spring at $1.69@1.69½—closing at the outside figure. Corn was also firmer, with sales of No. 1 in store at 54½c. Other grains were neglected. Provisions were nominally unchanged.

Weekly Review of the New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1866.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25.

The receipts and shipments during the past forty-eight hours were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]

Owing to the sudden change in the wind, the receipts were larger to-day than for several days past, and prices are firm and steady, with an upward tendency, on all kinds of lumber. Cargo sales were as follows:

Cargo schr A. Rueesch, from Dead Mill, Carlton, 125 [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
Monday Evening, June 25.

BEEF CATTLE.—According to the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last issue compared with the corresponding period of 1865, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these receipts and shipments are really those of the day preceding:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We generally expect to record Monday's market as quiet, but one so thoroughly dull, as the one just closed, we have not had occasion to chronicle, for months. The inactivity, however, was not so much the result of indifference on the part of buyers as of a lack of stock with which to operate. [illegible]

[illegible]

The few sales of Cattle made to-day do not indicate any change in values. We quote the market firm at the closing rates of last week. The following are the only transactions:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

George Adams sold Farthing's head light Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

[illegible]

HOGS.

From the returns made to the Board of Trade we find the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1865, to be as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day were [illegible] head, which were taken early in the day at $[illegible] for common to $[illegible] for good Hogs off the cars. There was a good inquiry at the above range of prices, which do not differ materially from Saturday's rates. The pens are empty. The following are the entered sales:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

	No.	Av.	Price.
Nicolas & Adams to Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP.—Receipts to-day were 1 car. Entered sales: [illegible]

[illegible]

TRAINS TO THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

Trains are run to the Union Stock Yards over the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road, leaving the depot at the corner of Madison and Canal streets. The Fare is [illegible] cents each way. When fare is paid on the train 5 cents extra will be charged.

TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of grain reported in this market report are made on a basis of in storage unless otherwise expressed.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25.

FREIGHTS—Railroad Freights.—The following are the current rates of freight by rail:

[illegible]

FLOUR—Received, 4,926 brls; shipped, 4,439 brls. [illegible]

[illegible]

WHEAT—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, 29,532 bu. [illegible]

[illegible]

CORN—Received, 271,274 bu; shipped, 102,070 bu. [illegible]

[illegible]

FISH.—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

Apples, new, ₱ brl	[illegible]
Oranges, ₱ box	[illegible]
Lemons, ₱ box	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS.

[illegible]

FIRE CRACKERS.—There is a lively demand [illegible]

GREASE—Market dull and nominal. We quote: [illegible]

HAY—Continues dull. Receipts are light [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—Market firm with moderate demand. [illegible]

LEATHER—Trade is fair, and the market [illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Our [illegible]

NAILS—Market active. [illegible]

OILS—All standard Oils firmly held [illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

Mess Pork—Dull and 50c lower. Sales to-day were [illegible]

Bulk Meats—Quiet at nominal, but stocks held very firmly. [illegible]

POTATOES—Market dull and unchanged. [illegible]

SUGARS—Trade fairly active, and prices well sustained at our last quotations. [illegible]

SYRUPS—Prices remain unchanged. [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—Trade fairly active, with prices unchanged. [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—Received, [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—There is a fair demand for all grades, [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market was quiet to-day. Prices [illegible]

WOOD—There is more arriving and yard prices are [illegible]

WOOL—Market ruled firm and prices are [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.................June 25.

[illegible]

CLEARED.................June 25.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

[illegible]

Business Cards

Steam Threshers.

We are extensively engaged in the building of Steam and Horse-power Threshing Machines, and Portable Circular Saw Mills. Our

Portable Engines and Threshers

Have a good reputation. They are

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR TO ANY MADE.

We have valuable improvements in our Threshers for threshing and cleaning [illegible] to purchase would do well to send for our descriptive [illegible]. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. Write to JONAS W. [illegible], Richmond Machine Works, Richmond, Ind.

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, (Late Secretary of State.) HENRY W. POTTER.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.



Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 226 & 228 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published in a sealed Envelope.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, [illegible]

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

Dr. Ludlam's Specific,

—THE—

Great American Diuretic!

AFFORDS IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND EFFECTS PERMANENT CURES of all Urinary and Urinal Diseases. [illegible]

FAMILIES WHO PURPOSE [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANNA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JUNE [illegible]

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO COAL CONSUMERS.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.—Very low rates by the Mail Line, via Panama, three times a week. Reduction to families. [illegible]

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice President, New York.

LIVERPOOL, CORK AND LINK. NEW YORK twice a week by the INMAN MAIL LINE. [illegible]

JOHN G. DALE, New York.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Bamford & Baldwin is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

W. BAMFORD,
G. E. BALDWIN.

Chicago, June 21st, 1866.

TOBACCO MACHINERY FOR SALE!

One Stem Crusher, one Caddy Press (McGowan's make), [illegible]

L. FITZHUGH.

Bemis' Patent Shape Collar.

"Exceeding all other styles in neatness of finish. [illegible]

W. K. BENNEY, 144 Dearborn st.

STAVES AND HEADING.

500,000 Flour Barrel Staves and Circled Heading, and [illegible]

MAGILL & LATHAM.

Northeast corner South Water and Wells streets.

Peat Fuel.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the City Clerk's Office, [illegible]

By order of the Council.

G. W. MERRILL, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Toledo, O., June 18, 1866.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,

WOOL

Commission Merchants,

247 S Water-st., Chicago.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Stomach Bitters — Cures Dyspepsia
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Increases the Appetite.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Strengthens the System.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Assists Digestion.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Regulate the Activity of the Stomach.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Cures Diarrhea.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Are the best Stimulant in use.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Relieve Constipation.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Are unequalled for General Debility.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Cures Nervous Headache.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Are sold by all Retail Druggists.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Are for sale by Wholesale Druggists.

[illegible]

Transportation.

1866.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

J. N. ROWE, Chicago.

Special Notices.

Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 134. [illegible]

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom-house street, New Orleans, and for the last five years in Chicago, can be consulted upon the treatment and cure of Secret Diseases at his Office and Parlors, 168 Randolph street.

The following is one of the many flattering notices Dr. James receives from time to time from the press:

[From the Oshkosh (Wis.) Union, Dec. 8, 1864.]

"DR. JAMES.—The advertisement of Dr. James, of Chicago, will be found in another column, explaining the disease which he claims to treat successfully. [illegible]

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. P. O. Box 696.

The American Cooking Stove

is manufactured with certain improvements secured by letters patent, under date of May 8, 1860, and December 8, 1863. One of these improvements covers the arrangement of [illegible] a portable ash pan in the hearth of a Cooking Stove, to receive the ashes as it passes down from the grate. All persons are cautioned against manufacturing, vending or using other stoves made in IMITATION of the AMERICAN, as suits have been commenced for infringement of these patents, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using said IMITATIONS, will be liable for damages for infringement on these letters patent.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
17 and 19 Green street,
Albany, N. Y.

The American is for sale by [illegible], 175 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by [illegible]

Agua de Magnolia.

The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860 —X.

The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Philad'a."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

Exactly What you Want.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, known and used over twenty years. Daily increasing in public favor. Complete in one bottle. No wash. No trouble. A child can apply it. Produces a lustrous black or brown, as desired. Does not injure the hair. Price, 1 Boxes. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Also, MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS for restoring and dressing the Hair.

From the American Journal of Pharmacy, May, 1865.

Edited by Wm. Proctor, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

[illegible]

Dr. Burroughs,

172 Wells street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., [illegible]

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World. [illegible]

City Council.

PROPOSALS FOR PRIVATE DRAINS IN CANAL STREET.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING LUMBER STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, June [illegible], 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

Paper Collars.

WARD'S
Paper Collars
AND CUFFS FOR
LADIES
AND GENTLEMEN,
F. PEUGEOT,
99 & 101 LAKE STREET
Wholesale Agent
For CHICAGO, Ills.



MANUFACTURED BY
S. W. H. WARD, New York.

Medicinal.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES

CONGRESS SPRING WATER,
EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.

No natural or artificial compound has yet been discovered or manufactured that equals these waters as a preventive, relief and cure for many bodily infirmities and chronic diseases, as proved by many thousands who have drank them for years.

CONGRESS WATER

Is a cathartic, alterative, and tonic, and is a valuable remedy for affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Gout, Chronic Constipation, and Cutaneous Diseases. It is a most powerful preventive of Fever and Bilious Complaints.

EMPIRE WATER

Is a cathartic, and a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Derangement of the Liver, diseases of the Skin, [illegible]

COLUMBIAN WATER

Is a tonic and diuretic of a highly beneficial character, and is a positive remedy for Diabetes, Gravel, Catarrh, Irritation, and Inflammation of the Kidneys [illegible]

Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and first-class Grocers.

SOLD ONLY AT WHOLESALE BY

HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors.
Saratoga Springs, 92 Beekman-st., N. Y.

☞ Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from KIDNEY DISEASE, GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GONORRHEA, &c., when

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Will cure you permanently.

Ladies Should Use It.

Price only One Dollar. Sold by [illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

[illegible]

FLAGS

of every description.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS

[illegible]

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The Anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues, or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The Exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to urinate, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Gout, or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

The Gravel.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

Dropsy

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by

Men, Women & Children.

☞ Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., FEB. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir: I have been a sufferer, for upwards of twenty years, with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D.C.
And many others, if necessary.

Principal Depot,

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.

[illegible]

[illegible]—TO PURCHASE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

GRAND MASONIC CELEBRATION AT ELGIN.

Oration by Rev. T. N. St. John—Interesting Ceremonies.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the birth of one of the most revered of ancient Free Masons, St. John the Baptist, was observed by brethren of the craft in all parts of the habitable globe, with time-honored [illegible] ceremony, but in no place, probably, with more unanimity and heartiness than by the Masons of Northern Illinois, in their public celebration at Elgin, DeKalb County. [illegible]

[illegible]

Elgin Lodge, No. 117 [illegible]

[illegible]

The officers of the day were:

President of the Day—P. D. G. M., Paul B. King, Elgin.

[illegible]

Chaplain—Rev. F. A. Reed, of Batavia.

Orator—Rev. T. N. St. John, of Chicago.

Secretary—Geo. R. Daniels.

[illegible]

THE IDEAL AND AIM OF MASONRY.

[illegible]

Turn we now to the Masonic ideal of religion. Masonry is not sectarian. There is one place where men can meet without a thought of sect or party. [illegible]

[illegible]

The President of the day, Paul B. King, P. D. G. M., welcomed the guests, who introduced Colonel John F. Beatty, of Chicago, who read a selection [illegible] Rev. T. N. St. John, Pastor of the second Universalist Church, Chicago, orator of the day, who is now delivering an eloquent and masterly oration upon the mission of Masonry to an assemblage of several thousands.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—"Sam" is still on the boards, and as popular as ever.

MUSEUM.—Last evening Tom Taylor's new play, "Retribution" was brought out at the Museum to a very moderate house. [illegible]

OPERA HOUSE.—Despite the uncertain, thundery weather last evening, a large audience was present at the entertainment of the Hanlon Brothers, in the Opera House. [illegible]

White's Package and Baggage Express.

The rapid and broad extension of the area of our city long ago suggested a necessity which has only within the past few months been realized in White's Package and Baggage Express. [illegible]

The Brennan Piano.

"Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" The question was answered in the affirmative. [illegible]

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.

[illegible]

FLORAL FESTIVAL AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—All the little boys and girls, and all the members of the church and congregation are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the floral festival which opens to-night in the beautiful Children's Chapel. [illegible]

JACKSON'S PATENT WHEEL DRESSER.—The attention of machinists and capitalists is directed to the Jackson Patent Wheel Dressing Machine, a model of which is now on exhibition at the City Hotel. [illegible]

CATHOLIC FAIR.—This evening is the last of the great and highly successful fair in the new hall on the corner of Indiana and Paulina streets, for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of St. [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

United States Prize Concert.—As the time approaches for the great Concert above-named to come off—the 4th of July—the demand for tickets [illegible]

Have you a chance in the United States [illegible]

Straw Hats, Caps, &c.—The most stylish hats and caps, of straw, silk or felt, are manufactured and sold by Bishop & Barnes, No. 115 Lake street. [illegible]

Hot Weather and Mosquitoes.—Nothing is so annoying, or causes children so much suffering, as the poisoned bite of mosquitoes and the rash from heat [illegible]

Barnum's Museum Gone Up.—Unfortunately, his white-headed Albino family getting hold of [illegible]

Humphreys.—A new and fresh supply of Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicines, just received by Smith & Dwyer, wholesale and retail agents, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

How to Destroy Rats and Roaches.—[illegible]

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies Afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. [illegible]

Nights of Painful Watching with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. [illegible]

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular [illegible]

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Serious Riot in Munich.

[From the Dublin Evening Mail, June 2.]

The people of Germany, though proverbially slow of movement, are becoming greatly excited as the prospect of war approaches. M. Selegnidele, the correspondent of the Paris Temps, who, from his knowledge of Germany, is well qualified to give an accurate representation of the popular sentiment, writes as follows from Heidelberg, under date of June 3: "For some days past the Bavarian capital has been the theatre of riotous scenes. Deplorable excesses have been committed by the populace. The landwehr have used their arms, and blood has been shed. [illegible]

[illegible] Cologne, an officer who tried to arrest a man belonging to the landwehr, who had not saluted him, was pelted by the market women with potatoes, carrots and cabbages, and forced to take refuge in the guard house. Similar scenes have occurred in various other places. The antagonism between the troops of the line, who are for war, and the landwehr, who are for peace, is very marked. The threats of war have thrown the whole population between the Landau and Cologne into a feverish excitement. The report of the sale of the coal mines of Saarbruck, which has never been boldly denied; the withdrawal of almost all the troops, and the unscrupulous character of Count Bismark, have raised the suspicion among the people that they are to be transferred to France. The agitation which began in Rhenish Hesse has rapidly spread along the whole Rhine. The anniversary of the restoration of the province to Germany has been celebrated in the smallest hamlets. A National Defence Committee has been formed at Frankenthal, and numerous meetings have been held at Neustadt, Bingen, Ingelheim, &c. Energetic protests have been made against the possibility of dismemberment, and a general arming of the people has been demanded.

CANADA.

The Fenian Invasion Before the Canadian Parliament—Indemnity Claimed from the United States—Fearless Speech of Mr. Chambers in Opposition to the Claim—Boisterous and Insulting Interruption by the Government Party.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

OTTAWA, C. W., June 22.

A scene of a most unexpected nature occurred in the House of Assembly to-night. Mr. Galt moved for the indemnification of the Government for the expenses incurred by them during the recent Fenian troubles. Several members of the Government and Government party spoke in advocacy of the measure.

This called Mr. W. F. Chambers, of Brockville, one of the most independent members of the Canadian Legislature, to his feet. He commenced by announcing that he was bound to no party, and cared for no policy, except so far as it had right and justice on its side. He could not agree with the speakers who had preceded him that it was expedient or wise to raise a force of permanent volunteers that would be able to resist the power of the United States. [Hisses and disorder.] I fear not to speak the truth. The thing is impossible, and if it has come to that pass that members of the House are to be hissed down when they give expression to an independent sentiment, then it is time at least to protest against it. [Cries of "Order," "Let him go on," and confusion.] I tell you a band of one thousand Fenians is one thing, and thirty to thirty-five millions of American people is another, and that to attempt the defence of this country against them is an absurdity, and would be a deception of the people of Canada, which I, as one of their representatives, will resist to the last effort of my ability.

Noise and interruption here ensued from all parts of the house, amid which Mr. Chambers' voice became inaudible.

When he could again be heard he said: Is it because the representatives of a foreign journal (meaning the New York *Herald*) is in the House that I am obliged to submit to sneers and interruptions. But I tell you I shall be heard, and my voice shall utter words to the true interests, not only of my constituency, but of the people of the whole of Canada. This country is indefensible—I repeat, against the powers of the United States, and therefore any money spent for the purpose of contending with our great republican neighbor in time of war would be useless extravagance, against which I now, fearlessly protest. [Hisses and noise.] I see the gentlemen on the other side and the members of the Government sneering and interrupting; but I will go on. [Cries of "Yes, yes," "Go on, go on," and unnatural laughter.] If other gentlemen want to deceive the Canadian people and fear to speak their mind, I tell you again that I am not, and for that purpose will assert my rights on this floor, no matter if I am compelled to continue the attempt till morning. [This was said in a loud voice, amid "Pooh, poohs," "Order, order," &c.] I believe in faithfully discharging my whole duty, and to go to the expense of raising a military force to defend this country against the United States would not only be unwise, but destructive to the interests of Canada. Let such a thing be attempted, such a disposition be shown toward the American people, let the Canadian people have the slightest idea of such a policy, and the expenditure necessary to carry it out, and they will with me vehemently protest against it. [Great noise, and shouts of "Hear! Hear!"] They will protest against it, I say, and vehemently, if you let them know; but you cannot do that by drowning the voice of one of their representatives in the House. [Noise.] Do you refuse to hear the truth? Are you afraid of it? [Cries of "No! no! no!" "hear! hear!" &c.] I will tell it to you if you allow me. It was far more likely that thirty millions or thirty-five millions of active, enterprising people, will absorb three millions, than that three millions will absorb them. [Boisterous confusion.] That is the way you listen to me. You cry "go on, go on," for the express purpose of preventing me from doing so. Enough on that point. The undeniable logic of facts and figures are before you, and I tell you that they are irresistible, and should be known in Canada. Discussion is truth. Listen to it. [This was said amid renewed interruption, in which Mr. Chambers' voice was again lost for some time.] Now, gentlemen, there is another matter that is of importance, and that I fear not to speak of and criticise, if others do. It is the conduct of those who had charge of the military in the recent opposition to the Fenian raids. There was blundering and mismanagement on the part of some of the military commanders, and can you deny it? [Interruptions.] There was this, if not something still more reprehensible, on the part of our military leaders; yet there is not a single member from Upper Canada—none but myself—to rise in his place and proclaim this. [Hisses and shouts.] I say this is the case, and that it should be fearlessly inquired into, and that we should do our duty to the country, above all considerations of Government favor on the head of men or faction. There is truth from a man who, as Heaven is his judge, speaks only in the cause of truth, justice, the interests of his constituents, and the broader interests of Canada.

Mr. Chambers concluded amid boisterous shouts of "Sit down," "Order," "Go on," and forced laughter.

D'Arcy McGee rose to reply, as well as other members of the Government party, and though McGee displayed his usual oratorical ability, his remarks were almost exclusively a personal attack on Mr. Chambers, and no reply to his address.

Mr. Galt's motion was finally adopted, and business of a routine character soon after came up, which engaged the attention of the House till it adjourned.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

The Tripple Murder in York County, Penn.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

LEWISBERRY, YORK CO., PA., June 18.

A most flagrant murder was committed in Warrington Township, in this county, on last evening. The victims of this horrible tragedy are Mr. George Squibb, an aged and highly respected citizen, his wife and little granddaughter. These three persons constituted the entire family. Mr. Squibb is still living, but is sinking rapidly, and cannot survive many hours. He has fourteen wounds inflicted about the head and face, three of which are within the compass of the temple. Thirteen of these wounds penetrated the brain, and seem to have been made with a sharp instrument similar to a morticing chisel.

The old lady received but three blows, which look as if they had been inflicted with a "billy" or "slung shot." The attending surgeon entertains slight hopes of her recovery. The little granddaughter was killed instantly, her skull being broken by a blow from a club. The stroke was evidently dealt by a left-handed man.

This terrible affair is enshrouded in mystery. The position of the bodies when found indicate that the murder was committed at an early hour on Sunday night, and while the family were making preparations for retiring. The old man must have been enticed from the house and murdered on the porch, where his body was found shockingly mutilated. He evidently made a desperate struggle for his life, but was overpowered. Two persons were certainly concerned in the bloody work, and the old lady and granddaughter were doubtless assaulted at the same time the struggle was going on outside the house.

The murder was discovered near noon today, (Monday,) by the son of a neighbor who visited the house on an errand. The neighbors immediately assembled and found the mutilated bodies of the rest of the family. The object of the murderers was doubtless to get possession of a sum of money which Mr. Squibb had by industry and economy managed to lay up. The bureau was broken open, and a pocket-book, containing some $200 taken. But he had his money secreted in different parts of the house, and consequently the greater portion of it escaped the notice of the murderers and robbers.

No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of this fiendish act. Several suspicious characters were observed in the neighborhood on Sunday afternoon, and this morning passed through Rossville, in the direction of York. They were ostensibly engaged in selling the confession of Probst, whose wholesale murder, if report be true, they have successfully rivaled. Other circumstances tend to implicate one acquainted with Mr. Squibb's pecuniary circumstances, as the story and a half log house in which he resided with its primitive and dilapidated surroundings, would not indicate any hoard of wealth.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 25.

MONEY.

The money market remains extremely easy, with the supply largely in excess of the demand. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Markets.

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, June 25.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 25.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, June 25.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 25.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, June 25—1 p. m.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

[illegible]

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 25—6 p. m.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 25.

[illegible]

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

General Notices.

1866. THE 1866.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO.

[illegible]

ERIE RAILWAY.

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Or for sale, a brick [illegible]

TO RENT—A lease and furniture [illegible]

TO RENT—Handsome suits of [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class new Cottage [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished Lodging [illegible]

TO RENT—Two pleasant rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—Four rooms on first floor [illegible]

TO RENT—A large, pleasant front room [illegible]

TO RENT—A very pleasant front room [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—A good sleeping room [illegible]

TO RENT—The two story brick [illegible]

TO RENT—Office on second floor. Also, lofts on third and 4th floors. 140 Lake street, up stairs, near Clark street.

TO RENT.—Office No. 17, 84 La Salle street, with furniture for sale. Apply on the premises, or at No. 5 Chamber of Commerce Building during business hours.

TO RENT—Offices—In building No. 133 Randolph street. Inquire of J. GUNZENHAUSER, on the premises.

TO RENT—Offices—Two offices and two sleeping rooms to rent. Apply 84 and 86 LaSalle street, office No. 5. BOYNTON, FOSTER & CO.

TO RENT—Offices—A desirable suit of offices on Randolph street. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 164 Randolph street, Room 12.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY EVE'G, JUNE 26th.

SECOND NIGHT OF

The wonderful and world-renowned

HANLON BROTHERS,

The acknowledged Champion Athletes and Gymnasts of the world, will appear every evening during the week in their amazing feats, many of which are entirely new in this city—in conjunction with the celebrated PROF. SILVESTER, of London, the inventor of the Sphynx Ghost Illusion, and the wonderful Illuminated Fountain, which will be presented for the first time in this city. An engagement has also been effected with the world renowned Prof. W. TANNER, and his sagacious and wonderful performing troupe of Dogs and Monkeys. The wonderful sagacity of these animals has excited feelings of the greatest admiration and delight wherever they have appeared, and must be seen to be appreciated. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 8¼ o'clock. Grand Hanlon Matinee Saturday afternoon, June 30th.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS.........MANAGERS

Fourth week of Mr. CHANFRAU, the most popular comedian who has ever visited Chicago. Brilliant success of

SAM.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE have endorsed SAM. SAM has been endorsed by the ENTIRE PRESS. Remember SAM will leave in a few days. SAM wants to see every one before SAM leaves.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD.........Proprietor and Manager

MR. A. D. BRADLEY.........Director of Amusements

MR. THOS. BARRY.........Stage Manager

Time altered—performance commences at 8. Production of Tom Taylor's great domestic drama of RETRIBUTION.

On Monday evening, June 25th, will be presented for the first time, Taylor's famed drama, in four acts, entitled RETRIBUTION. Produced with a great cast. To conclude with (first time) the farce of THE MODEL HUSBAND. Friday, Mrs. L. E. Perrin's benefit.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL TO BE held at the FRENCH CHURCH, corner of Tyler and Halsted streets, TUESDAY EVENING, June 26th. The proceeds to be applied to the completion of the church. Tickets 25 cents each. Dinner at 2 p. m.

Floral and Musical

FESTIVAL.

Music—Strawberries and Cream—Floral Arbors—Spacious Promenade—Fragrant Flowers and Flowing Fountains—Art Gallery, etc., etc., at the beautiful Children's Chapel and Lecture Room of the

First Baptist Church,

Entrance on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 26th and 27th inst.

Admittance for adults and children 25 cents each. Proceeds to be applied to replenishing of the library and the current expenses of the Sabbath School. Everybody and their friends are cordially invited.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

Thirty Thousand Dollar Stock of ELEGANT and COSTLY FIRST-CLASS NEW

Furniture, Pier Glasses, Piano Forte &c

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, June 28th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, [illegible]

Rich Chamber Suites,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

FINE ARTS.

Important Announcement.

Collection of Original European and American

OIL PAINTINGS,

Water Colors and Drawings.

The sale will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, June 26th, at 8 o'clock, and continue each evening until the collection, embracing 150 Pictures, are sold, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, at 46 and 48 Dearborn st. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 & 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

LADIES SILK SACQUES, Basques and Paquetots, Lace Shawls and Circles, Cloth Cloaks and Trimmings.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, June 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Store 81 RANDOLPH STREET. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CIGARS, Tobacco, Liquors, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, June 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 44 and 46 Randolph street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Notions and Shoes, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, June 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 44 and 46 Randolph street, Palmer's Block. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

30 ROLLS NEW CARPETING [illegible]

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Auction. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A very desirable [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—$450 will purchase a [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A fine Hardware Store [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best Groceries in this city. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Some of the best Drug stores at the Northwest. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A fine Fancy Goods and Millinery Store, in a neighboring city. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Some fine Saloons in good localities. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Steam engine, 14 by 36 inch cylinder. [illegible] Apply to JOSHUA NORTON, No. 84 and 86 LaSalle street.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a Fruit and Soda Fountain Stand [illegible]

FOR SALE—Just arrived, one car load of large Ohio horses and mares, at Moore's Sale Stable, 190 State street. WARD & BOYER.

FOR SALE—Carriages, open and top buggies, draw-seat buggies, rockaways, and one second-hand rockaway, at 59 and 53 East Madison street. SHELTON & TUTTLE.

FOR SALE—Rose's Preserving [illegible]

FOR SALE—The trucks, horses and harness of the late Thomas Smith. Apply to B. H. Rapp, M. S. & N. I. R. R. Freight Depot.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the stock, lease and fixtures of the news depot, 306 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A first class Saloon and Restaurant, No. 83 Randolph street. Inquire at 147 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Hardware store, stock, lease and fixtures, in good locality. Good reasons for selling. Apply, or address A. SCHERMERHORN, Room 13, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 grocery store, stock and fixtures, good location. Good reasons for selling. A. SCHERMERHORN, Room 13, 96 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A saloon, restaurant and boarding house combined, will be sold cheap for cash. In a good location and low rent. Inquire at 794 State street.

FOR SALE—An interest in a pleasant paying business. From $300 to $500 capital required. Good reasons for making sale. Call or address 134 Dearborn street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—Top buggies, open buggies, two-seat buggies, side-spring buggies, phaeton buggies. A good assortment of buggies for sale at reasonable prices, at 67 and 69 Canal street, near Madison. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—A profitable business. Will bear examination. Terms liberal. Inquire at Room No. 2, 2d floor, 194 South Water street.

FOR SALE Very cheap, two groceries, one saloon; also, for rent, some very desirable cottages and suites of rooms. Apply at 133 South Clark street, Room 3.

FOR SALE—An Open Buggy, very cheap. Address Box 1266, Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—A good family horse, eight years old, sound and well trained. Also, a good double-seated Buggy and Harness. Inquire of WM. E. ROLLO, No. 16 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A choice Cigar store, in an excellent central location, with stock, fixtures, lease, &c., at only $1,250, being scarcely half its actual value. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25 horse engines, new and second-hand. Engines and boilers of all sizes. Circular saw mills built to order. RICHARDS' Iron Works, 190 and 192 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Restaurant—96 Dearborn street, will be sold at a great bargain. Price only $150.

FOR SALE—A fine two horse Carriage. Also, a covered buggy. Both in good running order, and can be seen at HIGGINS' Stable, 59 State-st. Inquire at No. 2 Custom House Place, Lombard Block. ED. COOK.

FOR SALE—A car load of Evergreens, suitable for trimmings, &c. Just received at 84 Washington-st., corner of Dearborn. Leave orders.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One pair double Engines and boilers. Engines 10-horse power. Boilers double flue, 30 feet long, 40 in. shell, 16 in. flue. All in good order. Direct to M. B. CASTLE, Sandwich, Ill.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—Five brass spinners' lathes, one half and one cutting machine, one screw lathe and anvil, one cutting box, and a variety of other machinery and tools, if applied for soon, at Room 11, 17 LaSalle street.

FOR SALE—The best store on Lake street—first-class in every respect. Will rent for fifteen per cent. on the price asked, after the present lease has expired. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Shingle, stave and barrel machinery, comprising shingle mills, heading mills, stave and heading cutters, stave jointers, stave cutters, heading rounders and planers, equalizing and cut-off saws, &c., &c. All new, of our own manufacture, and warranted. FULLER & FORD, 282 and 284 Madison street.

FOR SALE—Bakery—The home made bread bakery, 83 State-st., is now for sale at a bargain. Demand for the bread unlimited. Apply at the Bakery.

FOR SALE—The flouring mills at Ottawa. Three run of stone. Water power and all in good repair. H. C. STONE, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—Flouring Mill. Three run, good water power—15 miles from Chicago. For particulars address T. KELLOGG, McGregor, Iowa.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Rosehill and Chicago Property. On the 3d day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the north door of the Court House in Chicago, will be sold at public auction for cash by Ira Scott, Commissioner [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine residence on the avenue. House contains ten rooms. Lot 25 feet. Immediate possession. Price $3,500, on time. PETER SHIMP, 98 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—At Evanston, a cottage house and lot, with stable, very eligibly situated on the ridge. Price $2,800; worth $3,500. Apply at 209 South Water-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—The north east corner of Washington and Clinton streets—40x100 feet—with two good two-story houses thereon, now renting for nearly $1,000 per annum. Will be sold for $5,000 if taken at once. A great bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—150x109 feet on the corner of Illinois and Cass streets, at a low price and on long time, but a small payment down being required. Will be sold in lots, as desired. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—A Great Bargain—Eighty acres of good land, four miles west of the city limits, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, all cash. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, Agent, 164 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—One house and lot on Green street, and one house and lot on Jackson street, 25x98 feet, to 16-foot street. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, 164 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Four Lots corner of North Hoyne and Canal-sts, 25x110. Also, a cottage house of six rooms, pantry and closets. Part on time. Inquire at 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Houses and large lots at Geneva, Menee, Woodstock, Barrington, Beloit, and other desirable places. Fruit, shrubbery, &c., at reduced prices. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A new story and a half cottage, with nine rooms, cellar, cistern, &c. and two acres of land, at Winetka. Price $2,500. Call at Room 11, No. 93 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Cottage 349 Walnut street, also the furniture. Apply to J. F. PRICE, Col. Wood's Museum.

FOR SALE—Blocks 15, 16, 17, 18, 31 and 32, Section 19, about two miles southwest from Court House, of ten acres each, and suitable for subdivision. [illegible] JAMES STINSON, 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—$3,000 cash will purchase nineteen acres of land within one mile of the city limits [illegible] Room 16, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—A splendid marble front house, large, and with all modern improvements, located in one of the best neighborhoods on the North Side. Price $15,500. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A genteel Cottage, No. 55 South Green street. If not sold by July 1st will be rented. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A Choice House and Lot in Evanston; house just built, and is complete in all its arrangements [illegible] C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—62 feet on Michigan avenue, corner of Congress street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Near the new Chamber of Commerce, on Washington street [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—On Dearborn-st., a roll of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to JOHN W. JEFFERY, Republican Office.

FOUND—Came into my stable yard, a light bay horse, with small star in forehead [illegible] S. W. LYON, 56 South Kinzie-street.

Machinery.

THE LANE & BODLEY

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Shingle Machines, Corn Mills and Shafting, Woodworking Machinery, &c. [illegible]

LANE & BODLEY, Cor. John and Water-sts., Cincinnati. Send for descriptive circulars and price list.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Recruits—U. S. Marine Corps. [illegible]

WANTED—Ten travelling salesmen. Apply this day to C. H. LAWS, City Hotel.

WANTED—An experienced druggist, competent to take charge of a good country store [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen [illegible] GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—Immediately 10 good waiters to work in a hotel a short distance in the country. [illegible] Apply to 134 Dearborn street, Room 2, up stairs.

WANTED—A trustworthy boy, 12 or 14 years of age, to do errands and take care of office. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock to-day and to-morrow, at Room 7, No. 121 Washington street.

WANTED—A competent and experienced man to take charge of and manage a drill for boring oil. [illegible] GREEN, RIVERS' ADVERTISING AGENCY, 31 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—A good Bookkeeper. None need apply without the best of city references. [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 5923.

WANTED—A lad 17 or 18 years of age, who resides with his parents, and who is neat and willing to work. Address Box 307 Chicago.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, travelling agents, porters, collectors, brakesmen, firemen, drivers, laborers, mechanics, are all looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn street, Room 2. [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen - Two first class salesmen. Apply this day at 112 Clark street, to F. N. LEE, Room 27, Smith & Nixon's Block, Chicago. P. O. Box 286.

WANNTED—Early this morning, 75 track-layers, spikers, and iron-men. Wages $2.50 per day. [illegible] Apply early at 155 South Clark street, Room 3.

WANTED—Two good, steady Moulders can find employment, by the day or piece work, at the Foundry in Ottumwa, Iowa. Good wages will be paid by DRAKE & SPIVEY.

WANTED—One or two experienced glaziers. GOSS, PHILLIPS & CO.

WANTED—A good Tinner at C. BILCKART'S, on Archer Road, west of Halsted street, to whom good wages and steady work will be given.

WANTED—Five good Harnessmakers, at CHAS. A. KERFOOT'S, 87 Randolph street.

WANTED—$200 per month paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing Machines. [illegible] MONADNOCK SEWING MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass., or Chicago, Ill., P. O. Drawer 6195.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Good lady canvassers in Chicago and every town in the West for the "HOME CIRCLE," a literary paper. A good subscription book can be canvassed for at the same time. S. M. KENNEDY, 104 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Two girls, one to do cooking, washing and ironing, the other to do chamber work, at 414 Wabash avenue. Reference required.

WANTED—A wet nurse—a young and healthy woman whose child is not above three months of age. Apply between 12 m. and 2 p. m., to Dr. KENDALL, 109 Washington street.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework at 304 Wabash avenue, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply for two or three days.

WANTED—Respectable, intelligent girls to do light work. To those who suit, good wages and steady employment given. Inquire at 151 Dearborn street, Room 3, fourth floor.

WANTED—A girl or woman to do general housework for a family of five. Must be good cook, washer and ironer, and plain sewer. Apply at 52 Cottage Grove avenue, near Eldridge court.

WANTED—One second cook, one laundress and one chambermaid for a hotel in Bloomington. Good wages given. Apply at MRS. D. PRATT'S Intelligence Office, 150 South Clark street.

WANTED—A first class operator on a Singer sewing machine, for tailoring work. Apply at 214 West Lake street, in store.

WANTED—20 young ladies as waiters at W. W. HOLLIS' Ice Cream Stand, at the Lake House on the 4th of July. Apply at 187 Clark street.

WANTED—A young woman to take care of two children. Apply at 349 Superior street, between 1 and 3 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A girl to do kitchen work. Fair wages & a good home will be given for a good girl at 313 West Washington-st., cor. Reuben.

WANTED—A good Protestant girl to go to Bloomington, to do a part of the work of a small family. To such a one a good home and good wages. [illegible] TIBBS, at the Prescott House, South Clark-st.

WANTED—A nice tidy girl (colored preferred) to do first work in a small family without children, where there is a second girl. Apply at 169 West Adams street.

WANTED—Two good girls, one to do cooking and kitchen work, the other for chamber and dining room work. Address "BRIGHTON HOUSE," Box 773.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To purchase a first-class Drug Store. Will pay $2,500 cash. Address "G K" Tribune office.

WANTED—A purchaser for Jackson's Patent Wheel Dressing Machine, a model of which is now on exhibition at the City Hotel. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, German, Scotch and Colored servants. Apply at MRS. D. PRATT'S Intelligence Office, 150 South Clark-st.

WANTED—$20,000 to $30,000. Twenty to thirty thousand dollars wanted to carry on an enterprise in Chicago [illegible] Box 1898, Chicago, when a meeting will be arranged, and full explanations given.

WANTED—Three boarders in a private family at 383 South Jefferson street. The street cars pass the door.

WANTED—A purchaser for F. JONES' Patent Breast Strap Rollers—an invention that will pay a fortune. [illegible] NELSON, No. 4 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—To buy an interest of $1,500 to $3,000 in a Wood and Coal Yard, or in some legitimate business in city or country. References A No. 1. Address "XXX," Tribune office.

WANTED—Any person having a second-hand show case to dispose of can hear of a purchaser by calling at 102 State street.

WANTED—To invest about two thousand dollars in an established, legitimate business, either in Chicago or some town within 50 or 75 miles of it [illegible] Address "JCX," Tribune office.

WANTED—The advertiser desires to meet a capitalist with $10,000 to $20,000, to whom a rare chance for making money will be given. [illegible] Address "P E," Tribune office.

WANTED—A gentleman and wife, without children, wish to rent a neat cottage house of five or six rooms. Prompt payment monthly in advance guaranteed. [illegible] Address, giving location and terms, "J," P. O. Box 267, Chicago.

WANTED—A thorough business man, who has been in charge of a firm's books, finances and general business for a number of years, [illegible] Address "S K" Tribune Office.

WANTED—Agents for Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine. [illegible] FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.

WANTED—Real Estate, in city and country, improved and unimproved, Drug, Dry Goods and Hardware Stores, for our numerous customers. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Everybody, old and young, male and female, to call on MADAM A. DUAL, the greatest Fortune Teller known. [illegible] No. 312 South Clark street.

WANTED—Salesmen—$2,000 a year and all expenses paid, to male and female agents, to introduce a new and useful invention. [illegible] W. G. WILSON, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Flax Tow—By the Union Flax Mills Company, No. 285 Lake street, Chicago, Ills. Best improved flax tow machines for rent.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—A middle-aged gentleman desires correspondence with some young lady or widow. [illegible] Box 1194, Chicago, Ill.

Lost.

LOST—Between corner State and Monroe streets, and 47 Randolph, a lady's cluster pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 47 Randolph street.

LOST—Any one finding the Discharge Papers of Michael Garren will do him a great favor by sending them through the Post Office to him, at the Soldiers' Home.

LOST—$5 Reward. On Saturday last, between the Matteson House and Milwaukee Depot, a Garnet Sleeve Button. [illegible]

LOST—On the morning of the 18th inst., somewhere on West Chicago avenue or Desplaines street, a pocket book containing about [illegible] 118 West Lake street.

LOST—On Saturday last, probably at Cottage Grove, a silver pencil and case [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the barn of the subscriber, at the corner of May and Randolph streets, on the 24th inst. [illegible] A. M. DePUY, 343 West Randolph street, or at 175 South Morgan street.

STRAYED—From 195 Larrabee st., a dark sorrel horse [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—[illegible]

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information [illegible]

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The closing price of gold in New York yesterday was 153¾.

Hon. John Lynch was yesterday renominated as Representative to Congress by the Republicans of the First Maine District.

Secretary Stanton has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to return to the War Department and resume his duties.

A Buffalo despatch gives a somewhat detailed account of the destruction caused by the tornado which passed over that place on Monday afternoon.

A pleasant, though somewhat doubtful, story of Santa Anna's financial resources and future policy, is told in our New York despatch of this morning.

Further doubts are expressed in regard to the disease which has prevailed for the past three months in New York harbor. Many physicians still contend that it bears little resemblance to the genuine Asiatic cholera.

Cotton planters assert that, owing to the prevalence of heavy rains and tornadoes and the lack of sound seed and proper implements, the crop of the present year will not exceed a million bales.

The New York *Herald's* Washington despatch repeats the canard concerning a secret treaty between Mr. Seward and Napoleon, whereby the United States is debarred from interfering with the movements of the foreign troops now serving under Maximilian.

The nomination of General O. L. Mann to the Internal Revenue Collectorship of Chicago, has been confirmed by the Senate. At the same session were also confirmed, Thomas Orton as Assessor in the Sixth Illinois District, and N. P. Knapp as Collector for the Tenth District.

Hon. E. B. Washburne was taken suddenly and dangerously ill with congestion of the liver, during the proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday. He was taken to the residence of Gen. Grant, where he now remains in a critical condition.

By a vote taken in the Connecticut Legislature at New Haven, near midnight, on the 21st, on the question of bridging the Connecticut River at Lyme by the Shore Line Road, the bridge was defeated. Yeas, 90; nays 113; absent, 31. The Senate will also defeat it.

Horace Greeley has written a letter to a Fenian meeting in New York, in which he says: "I have faith that the time is not far distant when Ireland shall belong to, and be governed by the Irish, and that they will be, as they surely ought to be, earnestly devoted to the liberty of all men, all nations, all races, here and everywhere."

The Connecticut Senate has ratified the Constitutional Amendment. The House will concur. Governor Cony, of Maine, will convene the Legislature of that State in extra session for the purpose of acting on the amendment, if a sufficient number of State Executives will do the same to accomplish the object.

The Nebraska City papers state that seven hundred wagons, belonging to the "Latter Day Saints," have arrived at Wyoming, during the past week, from Great Salt Lake. A number of their prominent men, now in Nebraska City, state that the emigration from Europe to Salt Lake this season will exceed that of any two years, since the organization of the Territory. The number is variously estimated from five to eight thousand.

The many friends of Wm. Lloyd Garrison will be pained to learn that the injury which befel him last winter is more serious than was at first apprehended, and is likely not only to disable him for a long time, but to retard considerably the execution of the great work he has undertaken on slavery and its abolition in the United States. This is on all accounts to be regretted; but his personal friends will regret it peculiarly, knowing as they do that Mr. Garrison is not rich, that his labors were all sacrifices in a pecuniary view, and that he must be relying on the success of his book for many of the comforts of his life.

In New York city despite the decision recently rendered by Judge Cardozo, in regard to the unconstitutionality of the new Excise law, the police were unceasing in their efforts to arrest all the liquor dealers who had not obtained licenses from the new Board. No modification of the orders previously given to the police was made, but, on the contrary, Superintendent Kennedy has issued a telegraphic order to all precincts, stating that the decision made by Judge Cardozo merely affected the case of Holt, and not any other liquor dealers, and that the officers should proceed with the arrests as usual.

A Concord letter of the 23d says of the action of the New Hampshire Legislature: The amendment to the Constitution came up in the House to-day, but nothing yet indicates the action to be taken. It is the wish of the majority to act promptly in the matter. The opposition, however, show a filibustering spirit. The ground taken by the Democrats is that the amendment is illegal and void, having been passed by a "rump Congress" and the loyal (?) Southern rebels being unrepresented. That the Legislature of New Hampshire will be the first to adopt this amendment delights the Granite State Republicans.

At Madison, Wisconsin, the coming 4th of July has been fixed upon for a formal presentation to the State authorities of the battle flags carried by the several regiments and batteries during the late rebellion. It is desired that all soldiers should be present, and especially that color bearers who bore their colors in the heat of battle should be present and have the honor of carrying them on that occasion. The officers and men of each regiment will form on their colors in the park at 9½ a. m. The railroads have agreed to carry soldiers on that occasion at half fare. It is hoped that there will be a grand re-union of the men who fought to save the country. All who can should come in uniform; to save the official character.

In the Senate, 25th inst., a bill creating the office of Surveyor General of Idaho, was passed. The bill to amend and continue in force the Freedmen's Bureau, was taken up, discussed and passed. In the House, the bill to pay bounties to the Iowa Greyhound regiment was passed. The Nitro Glycerine Bill having been reported back by the Conference Committee with amendments, was passed. A memorial was presented from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, praying for the abolition of legal restrictions on commerce in money. The Senate bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific, was taken up, debated, and the bill passed—yeas 98, nays 39.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Gen. W. J. Smith Defends Himself from Attacks by the "Avalanche"—Slimy Reptiles—Steamboat Disaster—Suit for Damages, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, June 26.

Yesterday's *Post* contains the reply of Gen. W. J. Smith to the attack of the *Avalanche* last night. The friends of Galloway, editor of the *Avalanche*, called upon Smith for an unqualified retraction of the offensive language. Gen. Smith replies in the *Post* to-day, that when Galloway retracts everything objectionable said by him, he will do the same, and not before; [illegible]

[illegible]

The J. S. Hall, of the Arkansas River Packet Company, snagged and sunk above Little Rock last Friday. Insured at Pittsburgh for $12,000.

Weather cool and showery. Trade better. Mess pork, $33.50; clear sides, 23c; eggs, 13c; cotton held firmly at 34@35c.

Down—Legonia, White, Commercial, Sos Arkansas. Up—Morning Star, Belle St. Louis, Princess.

Yesterday, Tenn., June 25.—Colonel Hough, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has brought suit for damages against the *Argus* of this city for $25,000, for libel. The *Argus* attacked him for ordering the Central Baptist Church (a temporary wooden building) closed, because standing on ground which he had bought at a United States tax-sale.

The Arkansas and White rivers are falling. The Mississippi River is rising.

The thermometer stands at ninety-seven degrees in the shade.

Asa Harmon, formerly a Federal soldier, now living two miles from this city, was attacked last night by unknown persons, who fired upon his house with revolvers for half an hour, receiving in return discharges from his musket. Harmon's child, seven eight years, received a shot in the arm, and as blood was found out of doors next morning, it is presumed the guerillas were also wounded. A detective has been sent to discover the scoundrels, but sympathizing with them, permitted them to escape.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Cincinnati Official Visitors—The Test Oath Question.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 26.

The Cincinnati Common Council party arrived here about noon, notwithstanding a morning paper contained an account of a smash-up of the train they were on. They were received by a deputation of the St. Louis Council, and escorted to the Southern Hotel. Speeches of welcome were made in behalf of St. Louis, and responded to by President Hanson, of the Cincinnati Council.

A severe thunder storm and rain shower occurred this afternoon.

Ex-Gov. Koerner, of Illinois, testifies that he held a conversation recently with one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who, contrary to other questions, had been presented to the Court in connection with the test oath save its reference to lawyers and preachers, and that no vote had been taken by the Judges as to what their decision would be.

The Conservative organs are bitter to-day on the Conservative Judges of the Circuit Court who decided in favor of the validity of the test oath yesterday, showing the Blair-Ridgely case out of court.

CONCERNING MEXICO.

A New York Herald Canard about Secretary Seward and a Secret Treaty—Maximilian's Weakness—Santa Anna.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "It is stated by prominent Senators in Washington that Mr. Seward has concluded a secret treaty with Napoleon, by which the United States is debarred from interfering with the foreign troops now supporting Maximilian. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 26.—The Connecticut Senate ratified the Constitutional Amendment at midnight last night. The House will concur.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 26.—Gov. Cony will convene the Legislature in extra session, for the purpose of acting upon the amendment, if a sufficient number of State Executives will do the same to accomplish the object.

Probable Renomination of Hon. J. F. Farnsworth for Congress.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Mann Confirmed as Internal Revenue Collector at Chicago.

Deputy Revenue Commissioner Whitman Tenders his Resignation.

Prospects of American Securities Abroad.

Items in the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

CONGRESS.

Passage by the Senate of the New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Bill Passed Amending the Organic Law of Washington Territory.

PASSAGE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Action on the Senate Amendments to the Tax Bill.

FROM NEW YORK.

Santa Anna's Financial Resources and Future Policy.

FURTHER DOUBTS CONCERNING THE PREVAILING DISEASE.

The Connecticut Senate Ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

Gold Closed in New York at 153¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 26.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session yesterday, confirmed, without opposition, the nomination of Gen. O. L. Mann, to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, vice Schnider, removed. They also confirmed Thomas Orton, to be Assessor for the Sixth Illinois district, and N. P. Knapp, to be Collector in the Tenth Illinois district. [illegible]

[illegible]